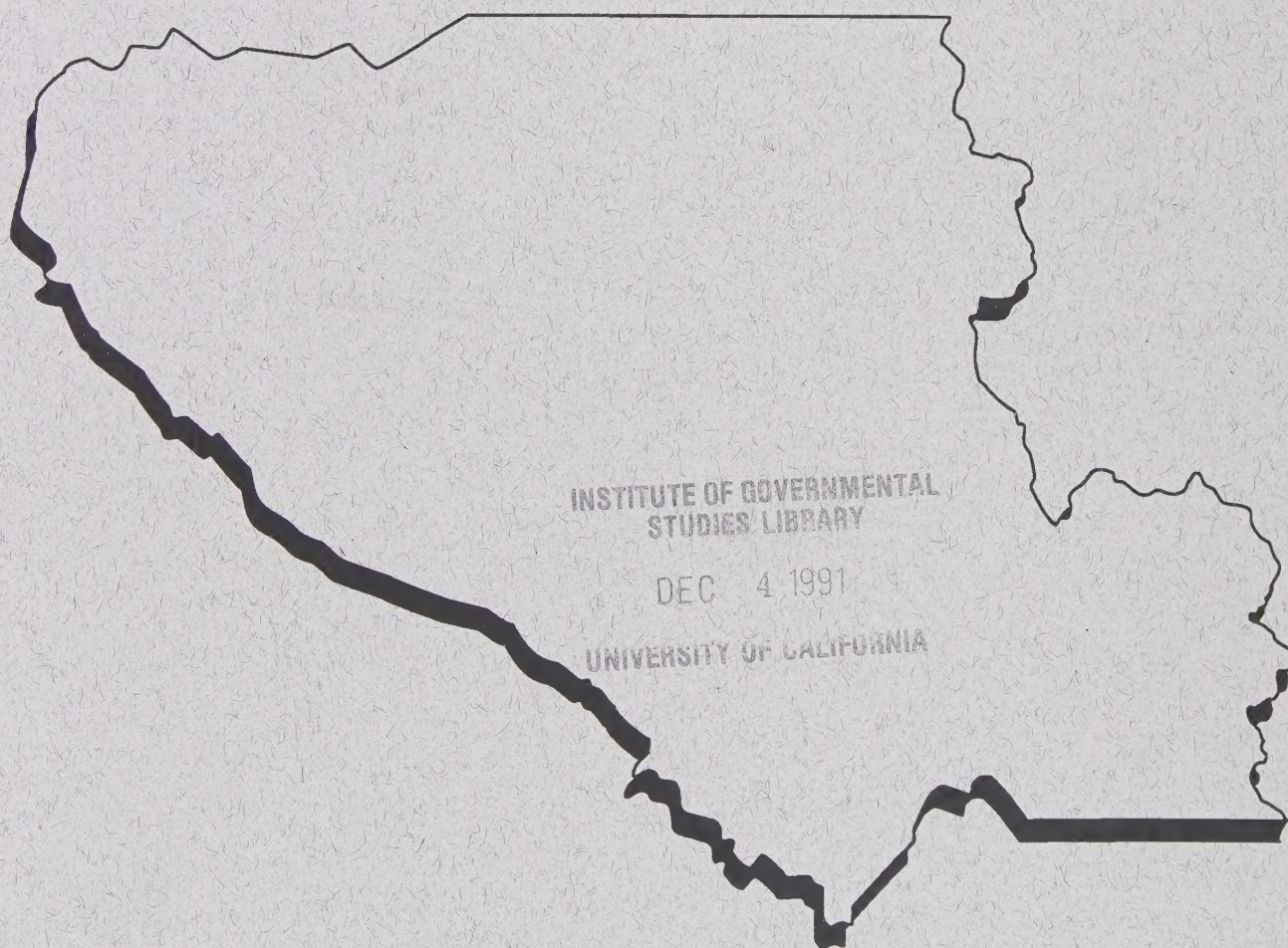


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Santa Clara County Hazardous Waste Management Plan

APPENDICES



August 1991

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Santa Clara County Hazardous Waste Management Plan



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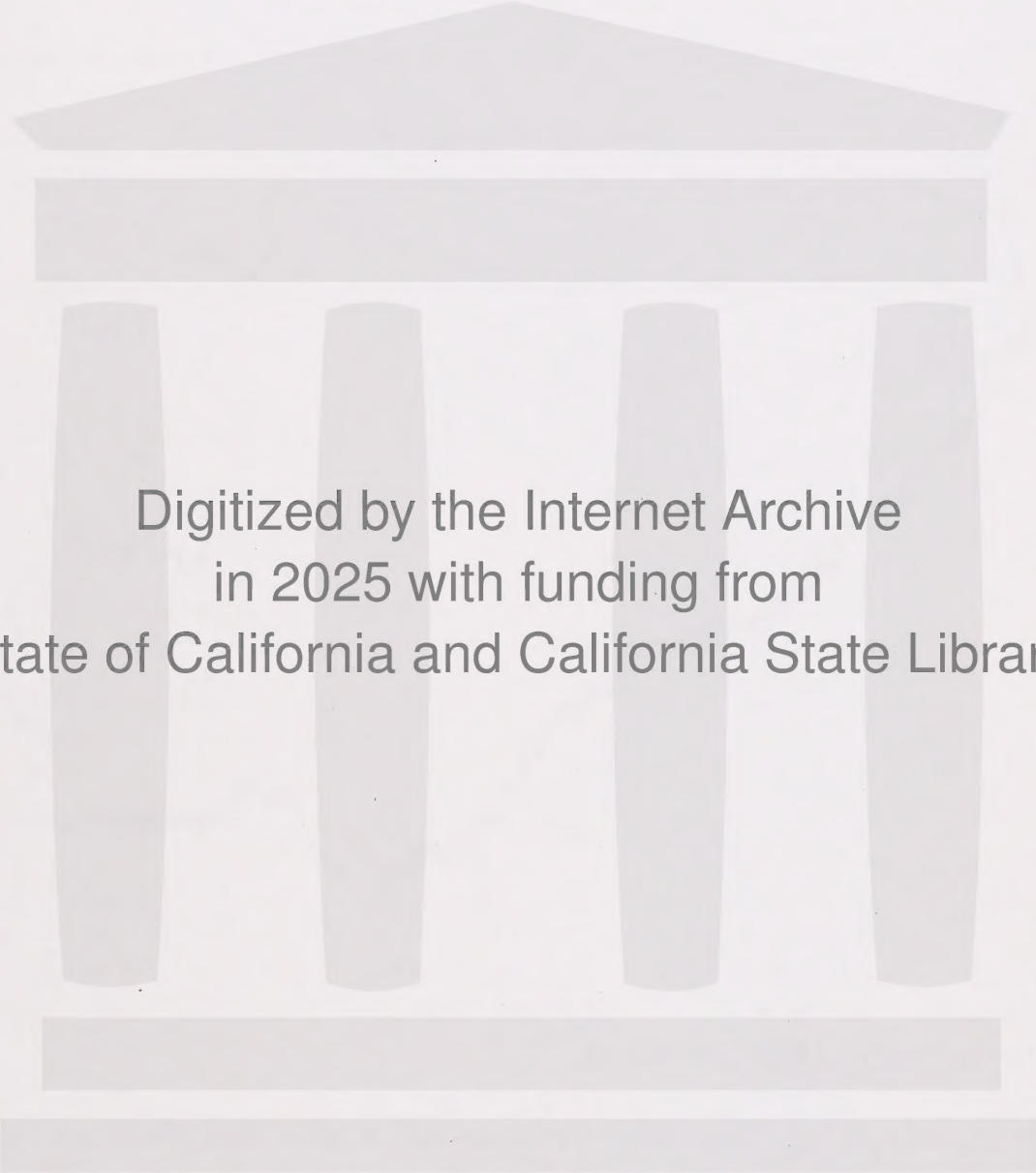
NORTH: *Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Mountain View,
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Santa Clara County



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SANTA CLARA COUNTY
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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PUBLIC EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATION SCHEDULE

During the development of the Countywide Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CHWMP), a number of opportunities were provided for both public education and public participation in the Tanner planning process. Following is a list of organizations which participated in public forums and presentations concerning the CHWMP and its development from August, 1987 through March, 1989.

Tanner Public Meetings:

8-6-87	Santa Clara County Planning Commission
8-26-87	San Jose Environmental Committee
8-28-87	Waste Water Treatment Systems
10-1-87	California State Health Officers Conference
10-7-87	Santa Clara County Association of Planning Officials
10-13-87	Solvent Services (TSD)
10-19-87	League of Women Voters T.V. Program
11-19-87	Palo Alto Hazardous Materials Coordinating Council
11-30-87	Safety Specialists (TSD)
12-2-87	Peninsula Industry and Business Association
12-10-87	City Managers Association
1-6-88	Santa Clara County Association of Planning Officials
1-19-88	Chinese-American Chamber of Commerce
1-20-88	Santa Clara Valley Medical Society
2-8-88	San Jose State Hazardous & Solid Waste Class
3-10-88	Gavilan College (Community Forum on Hazardous Waste)
3-16-88	Los Gatos City Hall (Community Forum on Hazardous Waste)
3-23-88	Los Altos Youth Center (Community Forum on Hazardous Waste)
4-6-88	County Government Center (Community Forum on Hazardous Waste)
4-20-88	Representatives of Barron Park Association
	College Terrace Residents Association
4-21-88	Palo Alto Hazardous Materials Coordination Group
	(Public Participants)

5-4-88 Meeting with City of Palo Alto, Barron Park & College Terrace
Associations

5-11-88 Palo Alto Planning Commission Hearings on Draft Plan

5-16-88 Gilroy City Council Workshop on Hazardous Waste Planning

5-25-88 Palo Alto Planning Commission

6-2-88 County of Santa Clara Planning Commission

6-2-88 Appearance on Left, Right, & Center, Channel 36/54

6-3-88 Bay Area Planning Directors

6-17-88 California Society of Professional Engineers

6-21-88 Milpitas City Council Study Session
Sunnyvale City Council Study Session

6-28-88 Sunnyvale City Council

8-10-88 San Jose Environmental Committee

8-24-88 San Jose Environmental Committee

9-6-88 Santa Clara County Transportation Agency

9-16-88 California Water Pollution Control Association

10-22-88 Waste Reduction Seminar - Palo Alto

10-29-88 Oceanic Society Waste Minimization Group

11-7-88 Gilroy City Council Study Session

2-10-89 Campaign California

2-17-89 Semiconductor Industry Association

2-23-89 Tanner Committee - Incineration Panel

3-15-89 Santa Clara Valley Medical Society

APPENDIX I - B

Correspondence between DHS recommended Tables and Tables and Figures in the Plan.

<u>DHS TABLE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PLAN</u>
A	Quantities of Hazardous Waste Shipped Off-site in Current Year By Generators in the County	Table 3-1
B	Current County Needs Assessment For Commercial Hazardous Waste Treatment/Disposal Capacity	Table 6-7
C	Commercial Hazardous Waste Treatment/ Disposal Facilities and their Capacities and Quantities of Waste Treated or Disposed in Current Year	Table 6-4
D	Current County Needs Assessment for Commercial Hazardous Waste Treatment/ Disposal Capacity	Table 6-7
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G	Commercial Hazardous Waste Storage Capacity and Activity in Current Year	Table 6-3
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I	Multi-year Planning Estimate of Quantities of Hazardous Waste Shipped Off-site By Generators in the County	See Note Below
J	Major Industry Groups of Waste Generated and Shipped Off-site in Current Year, Including Small Quantity Generators	Appendix V-A
K	Projected Quantities of Hazardous Waste Generation	Appendix V-A

Note: This table can be used to develop current estimates of total waste generation. This information would constitute the base year to which certain growth multipliers may be applied to project a forecast period. Santa Clara County elected not to use this method, as the ABAG forecasting model provides a consistent forecast of future waste generation based on projected economic growth. Estimates of waste generation by Households and Small Quantity Generators were developed by the county utilizing techniques described in the Plan.

<u>DHS TABLE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PLAN</u>
L	Projected Quantities of Cleanup Wastes	Table 5-3
M	Projected Quantities of New Hazardous Waste Streams	None Identified in Plan
N	Total Projected Quantities of Hazardous Waste Generation	Table 5-3
O	Projected Commercial Hazardous Waste Treatment/Disposal Capacity in the County	Table 6-5
P	Projected County Needs Assessment For Commercial Hazardous Waste Treatment Facilities	Table 6-8
Q	Projected Quantities of Residuals Generation	Table 5-4

APPENDIX III - A

TYPES AND CATEGORIES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

For purposes of analysis DHS has grouped the various types of hazardous wastes and treatment methods into "logical units." The waste groups are derived from the waste categories used in the Congressional Budget Office's 1985 report; "Hazardous Waste Management: Recent Changes and Policy Alternatives."

In order to simplify the current hazardous waste classification system identified in the back of the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, the Department has selected 17 waste groups. Appendix III-A can be used to convert the 80 manifest categories into these broad waste groups. It is recommended by DHS that all hazardous waste generation data in the CHWMPs be organized using these waste groups.

The 17 waste groups represent a compromise between detail and convenience and were selected because they closely represent the Department's actual level of knowledge of the hazardous waste stream composition in California.

The waste groups make no distinction between organic wastes containing metals and those that do not. This reflects the State's current level of knowledge. Although there is a manifest category that calls out this distinction, it is clear that many other manifest categories for organic wastes routinely describe metal-containing wastes. Thus, all the ORGANIC LIQUIDS waste groups are likely to include some metal-containing wastes. This gap in our knowledge is particularly unfortunate because the choice of treatment technology for an organic waste is significantly affected by the presence of metals. There are also inaccuracies in the reporting of wastes that comprise waste oil, halogenated solvents, non-halogenated solvents and their respective sludges. For example, these may be in wastes reported on the Manifest as 221 - Waste Oil and Mixed Oil.

Another example would apply to acids and bases which may be included in non-metallic inorganic liquids.

The waste groups do not distinguish wastes which are already restricted from land disposal in California (the 700 series).

WASTE GROUPS

Hazardous waste categories were grouped together by treatability. Those wastes that could be disposed of in the same method were grouped together. The groups are as follows:*

<u>WASTE GROUP</u>	<u>CALIFORNIA WASTE CATEGORY</u>
1. Waste Oil	221 Waste Oil and Mixed Oil 223 Unspeted Oil Containing Waste
2. Halogneated Solvents	211 Halogenated Solvents 741 Liquids with Halogen Org. Comp. 100 mg/l
3. Non-Halogneated Solvents	212 Oxygenated Solvents 213 Hydrogen Solvents 214 Unspecified Solvent Mixtures
4. Organic Liquids	133 Aqueous with Total Organics 10% 134 Aqueous with Total Organics 10% 341 Organic (Nonsolvents) Liquids with Halogens 342 Organic Liquids with Metals 343 Unspecified Organic Liquid Mixtures
5. Pesticides	231 Pesticide Rinse Water 232 Pesticide and Pesticide Production Waste PCBs
6. Dioxins	261 Polychlorinated Biphenyls 731 Liquids with PCBs 50 mg/l 801 Waste Potentially Containing Dioxins
7. Oily Sludges	222 Oil/Water Separation Sludge 352 Other Organic Solids 481 Tetraethyl Lead Sludge
8. Halogenated Organic Sludges and Solids	251 Still Bottoms with Halogenated Organics 351 Organic Solids with Halogens 451 Degreasing Sludge 751 Solids with Halogen. Org. Comp. 100 mg/kg
9. Non-Halogneated Organic	241 Tank Bottom Waste

* California Department of Health Services, Toxic Substances Control Division. Technical Reference Manual for the Preparation of Hazardous Waste Management Plans, June 30, 1987.

10. Sludges & Solids	252 Other Still Bottom Waste	
	321 Sewage Sludge	
	471 Paper Sludge/Pulp	
	491 Unspecified Sludge Waste	
	571 Fly Ash, Bottom Ash and Retort Ash	
11. Dye & Paint Sludge & Resins	271 Organic Monomer Waste	
	272 Polymeric Resin Waste	
	281 Adhesives	
	291 Latex Waste	
	461 Paint Sludge	
12. Metal-Containing Liquids	111 Acids with Metal	
	121 Alkaline with Metals	
	132 Aqueous with Metals	
13. Metal-Containing Sludges	171 Metal Sludge	
14. Metal-Containing Liquids	721 Liquids with Arsenic	500 mg/l
	722 Liquids with Cadmium	100 mg/l
	723 Liquids with Chromium	500 mg/l
	724 Liquids with Lead	500 mg/l
	725 Liquids with Mercury	20 mg/l
	726 Liquids with Nickel	134 mg/l
	727 Liquids with Selenium	100 mg/l
	728 Liquids with Thallium	130 mg/l
15. Cyanide & Metal Liquids	112 Acid Without Metals	
	113 Unspecified Acid	
	122 Alkaline with Metals	
	123 Unspecified Alkaline	
	131 Aqueous with Reactive Anions	
	135 Unspecified Aqueous Solution	
	791 Liquids with pH	2
17. Non-Metallic Inorganic Sludges	411 Alum and Gypsum Sludge	
	421 Lime Sludge	
	431 Phosphate Sludge	
	441 Sulfur Sludge	
	521 Drilling Mud Contaminated	
18. Soil	611 Contaminated Soil	
19. Miscellaneous Wastes	141 Off-Spec, Aged or Surplus Inorganics	
	151 Asbestos-Containing WASTE	
	161 Fluid Catalytic Cracker Waste	
	162 Other Spent Catalyst	
	172 Metal Dust	
	181 Other Inorganic Solid Waste	
	311 Pharmaceutical Waste	
	322 Biological Waste Other Than Sewage Sludge	
	331 Off-Spec, Aged or Surplus Organics	
	511 Empty Pesticide Containers	30 gal.

Miscellaneous Waste Continued

512	Other Empty Containers	30 gal
513	Empty Containers	30 gal
531	Chemical Toilet Waste	
541	Photochemicals/Photoprocessing Waste	
551	Laboratory Waste Chemicals	
561	Detergent and Soap	
581	Gas Scrubber Waste	
591	Baghouse Waste	
612	Household Wastes	

Please print or type. (Form designed for use on elite (12-pitch) typewriter.)

UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST		1. Generator's US EPA ID No.	Manifest Document No.	2. Page 1 of	Information in the shaded areas is not required by Federal law.	
3. Generator's Name and Mailing Address				A. State Manifest Document Number 86412928		
4. Generator's Phone ()				B. State Generator's ID		
5. Transporter 1 Company Name		6. US EPA ID Number		C. State Transporter's ID		
7. Transporter 2 Company Name		8. US EPA ID Number		D. Transporter's Phone		
9. Designated Facility Name and Site Address		10. US EPA ID Number		E. State Transporter's ID		
				F. Transporter's Phone		
				G. State Facility's ID		
				H. Facility's Phone		
11. US DOT Description (Including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number)				12. Containers	13. Total Quantity	14. Unit Wt/Vol
				No.	Type	I. Waste No.
a.						
b.						
c.						
d.						
J. Additional Descriptions for Materials Listed Above				K. Handling Codes for Wastes Listed Above		
15. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information						
<p>16. GENERATOR'S CERTIFICATION: I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and national government regulations.</p> <p>Unless I am a small quantity generator who has been exempted by statute or regulation from the duty to make a waste minimization certification under Section 3002(b) of RCRA, I also certify that I have a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated to the degree I have determined to be economically practicable and I have selected the method of treatment, storage, or disposal currently available to me which minimizes the present and future threat to human health and the environment.</p>						
Printed/Typed Name				Signature		Month Day Year
17. Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials						
Printed/Typed Name				Signature		Month Day Year
18. Transporter 2 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials						
Printed/Typed Name				Signature		Month Day Year
19. Discrepancy Indication Space						
20. Facility Owner or Operator: Certification of receipt of hazardous materials covered by this manifest except as noted in Item 19.						
Printed/Typed Name				Signature		Month Day Year

Instructions For Generators

Item 1. Generator's U.S. EPA ID Number-Manifest Document Number

Enter the generator's U.S. EPA twelve-digit identification number and in the space to the right of this line, enter a five-digit number of your choice.

Item 2. Page 1 of _____

Enter the total number of pages used to complete this Manifest plus the number of Continuation Sheets, if any.

Item 3. Generator's Name and Mailing Address

Enter the name and mailing address of the generator. The address should be the location that will manage the returned Manifest forms.

Item 4. Generator's Phone Number

Enter a telephone number where an authorized agent of the generator may be reached in the event of an emergency.

Item 5. Transporter 1 Company Name

Enter the company name of the first transporter who will transport the waste.

Item 6. U.S. EPA ID Number

Enter the U.S. EPA twelve-digit identification number of the first transporter identified in Item 5.

Item 7. Transporter 2 Company Name

If applicable, enter the company name of the second transporter who will transport the waste. If more than two transporters are used to transport the waste, use a Continuation Sheet(s) and list the transporters in the order they will be transporting the waste.

Item 8. U.S. EPA ID Number

If applicable, enter the U.S. EPA twelve-digit identification number of the second transporter identified in Item 7.

Item 9. Designated Facility Name and Site Address

Enter the company name and site address of the facility designated to receive the waste listed on this Manifest. The address must be the site address which may differ from the company mailing address.

Item 10. U.S. EPA ID Number

Enter the U.S. EPA twelve-digit identification number of the designated facility identified in Item 9.

Item 11. U.S. DOT Description

Enter the U.S. DOT Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number (UN/NA) for each waste as identified in 49 CFR 171 through 177.

Item 12. Containers (No. and Type)

Enter the number of containers for each waste and the appropriate abbreviation from Table I (below) for the type of container.

Restricted Wastes

- 711. Liquids with cyanides ≥ 1000 Mg./L
- 721. Liquids with arsenic ≥ 500 Mg./L
- 722. Liquids with cadmium ≥ 100 Mg./L
- 723. Liquids with chromium (VI) ≥ 500 Mg./L
- 724. Liquids with lead ≥ 500 Mg./L

Nonrestricted Wastes

Inorganics

- 111. Acid solution ($2 < \text{pH} < 7$) with metals (antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, vanadium, and zinc)
- 112. Acid solution without metals
- 113. Unspecified acid solution
- 121. Alkaline solution ($\text{pH} \geq 12.5$) with metals (see 111.)
- 122. Alkaline solution without metals
- 123. Unspecified alkaline solution
- 131. Aqueous solution ($2 < \text{pH} < 12.5$) containing reactive anions (azide, bromate, chlorate, cyanide, fluoride, hypochlorite, nitrate, perchlorate, and sulfide anions)
- 132. Aqueous solution with metals (see 111.)
- 133. Aqueous solution with total organic residues 10 percent or more
- 134. Aqueous solution with total organic residues less than 10 percent
- 135. Unspecified aqueous solution
- 141. Off-specification, aged, or surplus inorganics
- 151. Asbestos-containing waste
- 161. FCC waste
- 162. Other spent catalyst
- 171. Metal sludge (see 111.)
- 172. Metal dust (see 111.) and machining waste

Table I — Types of Containers

- DM = Metal drums, barrels, kegs
- DW = Wooden drums, barrels, kegs
- DF = Fiberboard or plastic drums, barrels, kegs
- TP = Tanks, portable
- TT = Cargo tanks (tank trucks)
- TC = Tank cars
- DT = Dump truck
- CY = Cylinders
- CM = Metal boxes, cartons, cases (including roll-offs)
- CW = Wooden boxes, cartons, cases
- CF = Fiber or plastic boxes, cartons, cases
- BA = Bagged, cloth, paper or plastic bags

Item 13. Total Quantity

Enter the total quantity of waste described on each line.

Item 14. Unit (Wt./Vol.)

Enter the appropriate abbreviation from Table II (below) for the unit of measure.

Table II — Units of Measure

- G = Gallons (liquids only)
- P = Pounds
- T = Tons (2000 lbs.)
- Y = Cubic yards
- L = Liters (liquids only)
- K = Kilograms
- M = Metric tons (1000 kg)
- N = Cubic meters

Item 15. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information

Generators may use this space to indicate special transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal information or Bill of Lading information. For international shipments, generators must enter in this space the point of departure (City and State) for those shipments destined for treatment, storage, or disposal outside the jurisdiction of the United States.

Item 16. Generator's Certification

The generator must read, sign (by hand), and date the certification statement. If a mode other than highway is used, the word "highway" should be lined out and the appropriate mode (rail, water, or air) inserted in the space below. If another mode in addition to the highway mode is used, enter the appropriate additional mode (e.g., and rail) in the space below.

Instructions For Transporters

Item 17. Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Enter the name of the person accepting the waste on behalf of the first transporter. That person must acknowledge acceptance of the waste described on the Manifest by signing and entering the date of receipt.

Item 18. Transporter 2 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Enter, if applicable, the name of the person accepting the waste on behalf of the second transporter. That person must acknowledge acceptance of the waste described on the Manifest by signing and entering the date of receipt.

Table III

- 725. Liquids with mercury ≥ 20 Mg./L
- 726. Liquids with nickel ≥ 134 Mg./L
- 727. Liquids with selenium ≥ 100 Mg./L
- 728. Liquids with thallium ≥ 130 Mg./L
- 731. Liquids with polychlorinated biphenyls ≥ 50 Mg./L
- 181. Other inorganic solid waste
- Organics
- 211. Halogenated solvents (chloroform, methyl chloride, perchloroethylene, etc.)
- 212. Oxygenated solvents (acetone, butanol, ethyl acetate, etc.)
- 213. Hydrocarbon solvents (benzene, hexane, Stoddard, etc.)
- 214. Unspecified solvent mixture
- 221. Waste oil and mixed oil
- 222. Oil/water separation sludge
- 223. Unspecified oil-containing waste
- 231. Pesticide rinse water
- 232. Pesticides and other waste associated with pesticide production
- 241. Tank bottom waste
- 251. Still bottoms with halogenated organics
- 252. Other still bottom waste
- 261. Polychlorinated biphenyls and material containing PCBs
- 271. Organic monomer waste (includes unreacted resins)
- 272. Polymeric resin waste
- 281. Adhesives
- 291. Latex waste
- 311. Pharmaceutical waste
- 321. Sewage sludge
- 322. Biological waste other than sewage sludge
- 331. Off-specification, aged, or surplus organics

Table IV

- 01 Recycle (R01)
- 02 Injection Well (D79)
- 03 Landfill (D80)
- 04 Land Application (D81)
- 05 Ocean Disposal (D82)
- 06 Surface Impoundment (D83)
- 07 Thermal Treatment (T03) (Include incineration)
- 08 Neutralization (T31)
- 09 Filtration (T47)
- 10 Stabilization Pond (T76)
- 14 Transfer Station (H01)
- 15 Tank Treatment (T01)
- 16 Treatment Pond (T02)
- 99 Other (D99)

Note — International Shipments — Transporter Responsibilities.

Exports — Transporters must sign and enter the waste left the United States in Item 15 of 8700-22.

Imports — Shipments of hazardous waste regulated by RCRA and transported into the United States from another country must upon entry be accompanied by the U.S. EPA Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest. Transporters who transport hazardous waste into the United States from another country are responsible for completing the Manifest (CFR 263.10(c)(1)).

Instructions for Owners or Operators of Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities:

Item 19. Discrepancy Indication Space

Refer to 40 CFR 264.72 and 265.72 help in completing this part. In this space you note any significant discrepancy between the waste described on the manifest and the waste actually received. If you cannot resolve significant discrepancy within 45 days of receiving the waste you must submit a letter to your DHS Regional Administrator describing the discrepancy and attempts to reconcile it. A copy of the manifest issue must be enclosed with the letter.

Item 20. Facility Owner or Operator:

Certification of Receipt of Hazardous Material Covered by This Manifest Except as Noted Item 19

Print or type the name of the person accepting the waste on behalf of the owner or operator of the facility. That person must acknowledge acceptance of the waste described on the Manifest by signing and entering the date of receipt.

CALIFORNIA REQUIRED ITEMS

- C. State Transporter's ID
Generator — Enter the certificate of compliance number of the vehicle used to transport hazardous waste.
- E. State Transporter's ID
If applicable, enter the certificate of compliance number of the second vehicle used to transport the hazardous waste.
- G. State Facility's ID
Operator of TSDF — Enter EPA ID number.
- I. Waste Number
Generator — Enter waste category number. Select appropriate number from Table I. Review entire table before selecting a number. Do not fill in handling code(s).
- J. Additional Descriptions For Materials Listed Above
Generator — Enter chemical composition for each waste category. List components corresponding to the waste category entered.
- K. Handling Codes for Wastes Listed Above
Operator of TSDF — Enter waste handling code(s). Select appropriate code(s) from Table IV.

- 741. Liquids with halogenated organic compounds ≥ 1000 Mg./L
- 751. Solids or sludges with halogenated organic compounds ≥ 1000 Mg./Kg.
- 791. Liquids with $\text{pH} \leq 2$
- 801. Waste potentially containing Dioxins

- 341. Organic liquids (nonsolvents) with halogens
- 342. Organic liquids with metals (see 111.)
- 343. Unspecified organic liquid mixture
- 351. Organic solids with halogens
- 352. Other organic solids

Sludges

- 411. Alum and gypsum sludge
- 421. Lime sludge
- 431. Phosphate sludge
- 441. Sulfur sludge
- 451. Degreasing sludge
- 461. Paint sludge
- 471. Paper sludge/pulp
- 481. Tetraethyl lead sludge
- 491. Unspecified sludge waste

Miscellaneous

- 511. Empty pesticide containers 30 gal. or more
- 512. Other empty containers 30 gallons or more
- 513. Empty containers less than 30 gallons
- 521. Drilling Mud
- 531. Chemical toilet waste
- 541. Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
- 551. Laboratory waste chemicals
- 561. Detergent and soap
- 571. Fly ash, bottom ash, and retort ash
- 581. Gas scrubber waste
- 591. Baghouse waste
- 611. Contaminated soil
- 612. Household wastes

APPENDIX III - C

GENERALIZED TREATMENT METHODS FOR EACH WASTE GROUP

<u>WASTE GROUP</u>	<u>PRIMARY TREATMENT METHOD</u>	<u>ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT METHOD</u>
Waste Oil	Oil Recovery	Incineration
Halogenated Solvents	Solvent Recovery	Incineration
Non-Halogenated Solvents	Solvent Recovery	Incineration
Organic Liquids	Other Recycling	Aqueous Organic Treatment
Pesticides	Aqueous Treatment- Organic	Other Recycling
PCBs & Dioxins	Incineration	
Oily Sludges	Oil Recovery	Incineration
Halogenated Organic Sludges & Solids	Incineration	Solvent Recovery
Dye & Paint Sludges & Resins	Incineration	Other Recycling
Metal-Containing Liquids	Aqueous Treatment- Metals/Neutralization	Other Recycling
Cyanide & Metal Liquids	Aqueous Treatment- Metals/Neutralization	Other Recycling
Non-Metallic Inorganic Liquids	Aqueous Treatment- Metals/Neutralization	
Metal Containing Sludges	Stabilization	Other Recycling
Non-Metallic Inorganic Sludges	Stabilization	Other Recycling
Contaminated Soil	Incineration	Other Recycling
Empty Containers	Other Recycling	
Off-Spec, Aged or Surplus Inorganics	Stabilization	Other Recycling
Asbestos-Containing Waste	Stabilization	
FCC Waste	Stabilization	Other Recycling
Other Spent Catalyst	Stabilization	Other Recycling
Metal Dust	Other Recycling	
Other Inorganic Solid Waste	Other Recycling	Stabilization
Pharmaceutical Waste	Stabilization	Incineration
Biological Waste Other than/Sewage Sludge	Aqueous Treatment- Organic	Incineration
Off-Spec, Aged or Surplus Organics	Other Recycling	Stabilization
Chemical Toilet Waste	Stabilization	
Photochemicals/Photo Processing Waste	Other Recycling	Stabilization
Laboratory Waste Chemicals	Other Recycling	Stabilization
Detergent and Soap	Other Recycling	Stabilization
Gas Scrubber Waste	Aqueous Treatment- Metals/Neutralization	Stabilization
Baghouse Waste	Stabilization	
Household Wastes	Other Recycling	Stabilization

APPENDIX III - D

SITE REPORTING FORMS

Attached is a sample site reporting form for known contaminated sites. The data from 35 individual reports were aggregated to provide the summary in the Plan. For most of the individual reports, information on the nature of the material to be transported off-site and the quantities to be removed is not provided. Until this information becomes available it is difficult to estimate the volume of contaminated soils to be generated as a result of site clean-up. Future Plan revisions will benefit from data that will become available as sites are remediated.

Copies of individual site reporting forms are available from the County.

SITE REPORTING FORM

Santa Clara County

SIZE: S M L XL

NATURE OF THE CONTAMINATION

Waste type:	Quantity	Units
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

MEDIUMS (Volume contaminated)

	Quantity	Units
Soil.....	_____	_____
Ground water.....	_____	_____
Free product.....	_____	_____

ANTICIPATED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Excavation and transport	_____
Excavation and on-site treatment	_____
in-situ treatment	_____

NATURE OF THE MATERIAL TO BE TRANSPORTED OFF-SITE

Waste Type:	Quantity	Units
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

ESTIMATED PROGRAM DATES

Feasibility Study
Implementation Comencement

SPECIAL FEATURES OR PROBLEMS OF THIS SITE

APPENDIX III - E

CONVERSION OF GARBAGE PROJECT HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS GROUPS TO TANNER WASTE GROUPS (Characterization of Household Hazardous Waste from Marin County, California, and New Orleans, Louisiana: EPA, August 1987)

<u>GARBAGE PROJECT WASTE TYPE</u>	<u>TANNER WASTE GROUP</u>	<u>AVERAGE POUNDS PER YEAR/PER HOUSEHOLD</u>
Automotive Maintenance		
Oil	Waste Oil	0.91
Transmission Fluid	Waste Oil	0.01
Engine Treatment	Halogenated Solvents	0.04
Antifreeze/Coolant	Organic Liquids	0.05
Auto Wax	Non-Halogenated Solvents	0.04
Other Auto	Non-Halogenated Solvents	0.05
Batteries and Electrical		
All	Miscellaneous Wastes	1.26
Household Cleaners		
All	Non-Metallic Inorganic Liquids	0.94
Household Maintenance		
Paint	Dye & Paint Sludges Resin Wastes	0.94
Paint Thinner	Non-Halogenated Solvents	0.01
Stain Varnish	Dye & Paint Sludges Resin Wastes	0.18
Glue	Dye & Paint Sludges Resin Wastes	0.12
Other Maintenance	Miscellaneous Wastes	1.12
Other		
All	Miscellaneous Wastes	0.22
Pesticides and Yard Main All	Pesticides	0.31
Prescription Drugs		
All	Miscellaneous Wastes	0.14
Selected Cosmetics		
All	Non-Halogenated Organic Sludges & Solids	0.29
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>6.63</u>

APPENDIX III - F

WASTE OIL HAULERS

Waste oil haulers are permitted under SB86 of 1986 to use the modified manifesting procedure without a manifest variance. These haulers submit an annual report to the State Department of Health Services describing the types and amounts of waste oil transported and its destination. However, again, the generator's location, that is, the county of waste origin, is recorded only in the hauler's files.

Limited data are available for route service haulers in Santa Clara County. DHS information on used oil haulers indicated three firms in this county: Allied Oil and Pumping; Alviso Independent Oil; and Santa Clara Valley Oil.

We were able to contact Allied Oil and Santa Clara Valley Oil. Both firms hauled used oil, the majority of which comes from this County. Allied hauls approximately 860 tons per year and Santa Clara Valley Oil hauls approximately 3600 tons per year. They both serve industrial, farm, and automobile repair shops. Their service area is the Bay Area.

Future Plan updates should obtain information from other counties and the survey should be expanded to cover spend solvent haulers.

HHW COLLECTION DAY PROGRAM IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY: COSTS AND PARTICIPATION RATE

Date	City	Number of Households	Participation	Part. Rate %	Drums Collected	Drums Disposal	Cost \$	Unit Cost \$	Publicity Method	Financing Source
11/83	Palo Alto	23,150	150	0.65	30	0.20	3,900	**	Utility Bills	City, H.W.Contractor
6/84	Palo Alto	23,200	218	0.94	55	0.25	6,100	**	Utility Bills	City, H.W.Contractor
11/84	Palo Alto	23,300	175	0.75	50	0.29	11,250	225.	Utility Bills	City, H.W.Contractor
4/85	Cupertino	13,800	123	0.89	43	0.35	7,700	**	Media	City, H.W.Contractor
5/85	Mt. View/ Los Altos	38,380	389	1.01	131	0.34	33,000	252	Utility Bills	City General Fund
6/86	Palo Alto	23,440	180	0.77	72	0.40	14,542	202	Utility Bills	Utility Surcharge
10/85	Sunnyvale	45,040	103	0.23	45	0.44	10,260	228	Utility Bills	City General Fund
11/85	Palo Alto	23,500	226	0.96	105	0.46	23,118	220	Utility Bills	Utility Surcharge
11/85	Mt. View	28,570	192	0.67	65	0.34	16,400	252	Media	City General Fund
4/86	Palo Alto	23,600	306	1.30	120	0.39	23,832	199	Utility Bills	Utility Surcharge
5/86	Sunnyvale	46,000	120	0.26	94	0.78	26,826	285	Utility Bills	City General Fund
6/86	Palo Alto	23,600	216	0.92	102	0.47	18,831	185	Utility Bills	Utility Surcharge
8/86	Palo Alto	23,600	224	0.95	109	0.49	19,100	175	Utility Bills	Utility Surcharge
9/86	MorganHill /Gilroy	14,670	100	0.68	52	0.52	13,000	250	Utility Bills	City General Fund
9/86	SantaClara	34,900	252	0.72	123	0.49	39,805	324	Utility Bills	Utility Surcharge
10/86	Sunnyvale	46,000	221	0.48	80	0.36	22,100	276	Direct Mail	City General Fund
11/86	Mt View/LA /Cupertino	42,650	244	0.57	108	0.44	22,000	204	Media	City General Fund
1/86	Palo Alto	23,600	222	0.94	116	0.52	25,530	220	Utility Bills	Utility Surcharge
5/87	Sunnyvale	46,000	464	1.00	219	0.47	23,250	106	Direct Mail	City General Fund
6/87	MorganHill	6,600	37	0.93	10.5	0.30	4,100	**	Flyers, Media	City General Fund

APPENDIX IV - B

DEFINITIONS OF TYPES OF LAND DISPOSAL SITES

Class I sites are hazardous waste landfills and must comply with the most stringent safeguards of all land disposal sites.

Class II sites are landfill cells which comply with provisions of the State Water Resources Control Board Code and have been approved for containment of designated wastes.

Class III sites are municipal solid waste landfills.

APPENDIX IV - C

DEFINITIONS OF INFECTIOUS WASTE TYPES

1. Isolation Wastes

Isolation wastes are wastes generated by hospitalized patients who are isolated to protect others from communicable diseases (see CDC Guidelines for Isolation Precautions in Hospitals, July, 1983).

2. Cultures and Stocks of Infectious Agents and Associated Biologicals

All cultures and stocks of infectious agents are designated as infectious wastes because of the high concentration of pathogenic organisms typically present in these materials. Included in this category are specimen cultures from medical and pathological laboratories, cultures and stocks of infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories, wastes from the production research and industrial laboratories, wastes from the production of biologicals and discarded live and attenuated vaccines. Also included in this category are culture dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate, and mix cultures. (Biosafety in Microbiological and biomedical Laboratories, CDC, March, 1984).

3. Human Blood and Blood Products; Animal Blood and Blood Products

Since it is not practical to test all blood for every possible pathogen, human blood and blood products (such as serum, plasma, and other blood) should be managed as infectious waste. The equipment and blood products used in animal treatment and/or research should be managed as infectious waste.

4. Pathological Wastes

Pathological wastes consist of tissues, organs, body parts and fluids that are removed during surgery and autopsy. All pathological wastes should be considered infectious because of the possibility of unknown infection in the patient or corpse.

5. Contaminated Sharps

All discarded sharps, (e.g., hypodermic needles, syringes, pasteur pipettes, broken glass, scalpel blades) from medical, research, or industrial laboratory settings present the hazards of inflicting injury and transmitting disease. Therefore, these wastes shall be managed as infectious wastes.

6. Contaminated Animal Carcasses, Body Parts and Bedding

This infectious waste category includes the contaminated carcasses, body parts, and bedding of animals that were sick or intentionally exposed to pathogens in research, in the production of biologicals or in the in vivo testing of pharmaceuticals.

7. Wastes From Surgery and Autopsy

All contaminated wastes from septic ("dirty") cases and all wastes from "clean" cases that were in contact with patient tissues, blood body fluids, secretions, and excretions should be considered infectious. Examples of these wastes include soiled dressings, sponges, drapes, lavage tubes, drainage sets, underpads and surgical gloves.

8. Laboratory Wastes

Wastes from medical, pathological, pharmaceutical, or other research, commercial, or industrial laboratories that were in contact with infectious agents or blood products shall be handled as infectious waste. Examples of these wastes include specimen containers, slides and cover slips, disposal gloves, lab coats and aprons.

9. Dialysis Unit Wastes

These are wastes that were in contact with the blood of patients undergoing hemodialysis. Dialysis wastes include contaminated disposable equipment and supplies such as tubing, filters, disposable sheets, towels, gloves, aprons and lab coats.

10. Contaminated Equipment

Discarded equipment and parts that may be contaminated with infectious agents include equipment used in patient care, medical and industrial laboratories, research and in the production and testing of certain pharmaceuticals.

APPENDIX IV - D

STATUTORY PROVISIONS FOR CONTAINMENT OF INFECTIOUS WASTES

	STORAGE								DISPOSAL								COLLECTION AND TRANSFER TO OFFSITE TREATMENT OR DISPOSAL FACILITY								TREATMENT STORAGE & DISPOSAL FACILITY								NOTICE TO HAULER OR LAND- FILL							
	PROTECTED FROM THE ELEMENTS AND VECTORS																																							
	SEPARATED AT POINT OF ORIGIN																																							
	STORED FOR MAX. OF 4 DAYS (90 DAYS @ < 32° F)																																							
	CONTAINERS SECURE AND LABELED																																							
	APPROVED SHARPS CONTAINER																																							
	NO COMPACTION UNTIL STERILIZED																																							
	DISPOSABLE CONTAINERS LABELED																																							
	RESEALABLE CONTAINERS DECONTAMINATED																																							
	TRASH CHUTES PROHIBITED																																							
	INCINERATION																																							
	INCINERATION OF INFECTIOUS SHARPS																																							
	BURIAL CL III LANDFILL VIA REGISTERED HAULER																																							
	BURIAL CL III LANDFILL VIA REGISTERED HAULER																																							
	SEWER SYSTEM																																							
	STERILIZATION																																							
	STERILIZATION OF CULTURES OF ETIOLOGIC AGENTS																																							
	INCINERATION, INTERMENT OR CL I LANDFILL FOR HUMAN REMAINS																																							
	REGISTERED (AS) HAZ. WASTE HAULER																																							
	LEAKPROOF CONTAINERS																																							
	NO TRANSFER TO ANOTHER VEHICLE OR STORED OVER 96 HRS. UNLESS DONE AT A PERMITTED FACILITY																																							
	PERSONS HANDLING WASTE MUST WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING																																							
	DELIVERED FOR TREATMENT OR DISPOSAL ONLY TO LOCATION PERMITTED AS HAZ. WASTE FACILITY OR APPROVED TO ACCEPT INFECTIOUS WASTE																																							
	VEHICLES DECONTAMINATED AFTER SPILL OR LEAK																																							
	VEHICLES IDENTIFIED AS CARRYING INF. WASTE																																							
	NEED HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY PERMIT																																							
	OPERATION PLAN APPROVED BY CO. HEALTH OFFICER																																							
	YEARLY WRITTEN NOTICE TO HEALTH OFFICER																																							

LICENSED FACILITY

PRODUCERS > 100kg/mo

UNLICENSED
PRODUCERS < 100kg/mo

HAULER > 100kg/mo

TREATMENT, STORAGE
AND DISPOSAL FACILITY
HANDLING > 100kg/mo

LANDFILL

○=CURRENTLY ALLOWED BY LAW

✓=CURRENTLY REQUIRED BY LAW (SEE CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATION CODE, TITLE 22, DIV. 4, CHAPTER 30, ARTICLE 13)

X=RECOMMENDED BY PROPOSED POLICY

□=NOT RE DISCONTINUED BY PROPOSED POLICY

APPENDIX V-A

CURRENT AND PROJECTED QUANTITIES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE
GENERATION BY SIC-CODE AND WASTE GROUPS

SIC-CODE	WASTE GROUP	QUANTITY (TONS, 1986)	TOTALS (1986)	QUANTITY (TONS, 2000)	TOTALS (2000)
15	WASTE OIL	2.08		2.50	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	4.04		4.86	
	DYE & PAINT SLUDGES AND RESINS	2.50		3.01	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	1.89		0.00	
	Total:	10.51		10.37	
16	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	1.41		1.70	
	Total:	1.41		1.70	
17	WASTE OIL	24.53		29.54	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	0.69		0.83	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	3.14		3.78	
	OILY SLUDGES	3.21		3.87	
	DYE & PAINT SLUDGES AND RESINS	11.78		14.18	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	201.34		242.43	
	Total:	244.69		294.63	
20	WASTE OIL	1.14		0.80	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	1.39		0.97	
	PESTICIDES	8.19		5.74	
	OILY SLUDGES	0.60		0.42	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	0.00		0.00	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	124.15		87.06	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	11.47		8.04	
	Total:	146.94		103.03	
24	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	7.23		12.12	
	Total:	7.23		12.12	
25	OILY SLUDGES	0.22		0.37	
	Total:	0.22		0.37	
26	WASTE OIL	5.91		9.91	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	5.68		9.52	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	107.66		180.50	
	Total:	119.25		199.93	
27	WASTE OIL	7.29		13.21	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	4.43		8.03	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	61.11		110.76	
	ORGANIC LIQUIDS	3.66		6.63	
	DIOXINS	0.03		0.05	
	OILY SLUDGES	77.22		139.95	
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	27.50		49.84	
	METAL-CONTAINING SLUDGES	68.97		125.00	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	21.90		39.69	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	0.39		0.71	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	8.67		15.71	
	Total:	281.17		509.58	
28	WASTE OIL	209.12		314.78	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	76.37		114.96	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	379.71		571.56	
	ORGANIC LIQUIDS	210.66		317.10	
	PESTICIDES	0.96		1.45	
	DIOXINS	6.59		9.92	
	OILY SLUDGES	236.64		356.21	
	HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	0.20		0.30	

APPENDIX V-A (CONTINUED)

SIC-CODE	WASTE GROUP	QUANTITY (TONS, 1986)	TOTALS (1986)	QUANTITY (TONS, 2000)	TOTALS (2000)
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	116.35		175.14	
	DYE & PAINT SLUDGES AND RESINS	344.56		518.66	
	METAL-CONTAINING SLUDGES	80.71		121.49	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	1706.05		2568.07	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	1964.05		2956.43	
	SOIL	679.45		0.00	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	947.31		1425.96	
	Total:		6958.73		9452.03
29	WASTE OIL	4520.53		6766.22	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	4.33		6.48	
	ORGANIC LIQUIDS	32.10		48.05	
	OILY SLUDGES	44.29		66.29	
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	24.18		36.19	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	0.67		1.00	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	0.22		0.33	
	SOIL	13.04		0.00	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	41.15		0.00	
	Total:		4680.51		6924.56
30	WASTE OIL	2.24		2.76	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	0.20		0.25	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	1.13		1.39	
	Total:		3.57		4.40
32	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	2.78		3.47	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	16.03		20.02	
	OILY SLUDGES	0.40		0.50	
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	4.94		6.17	
	DYE & PAINT SLUDGES AND RESINS	0.44		0.54	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	1.22		1.52	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	1.60		1.99	
	SOIL	60.67		0.00	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	8.38		0.00	
	Total:		96.46		34.21
33	WASTE OIL	89.78		105.37	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	7.11		8.34	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	39.66		46.55	
	DIOXINS	9.87		11.58	
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	19.59		22.99	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	17.56		20.62	
	CYANIDE & METAL LIQUIDS	0.45		0.53	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	171.92		201.77	
	SOIL	226.67		0.00	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	163.87		192.33	
	Total:		746.48		610.08
34	WASTE OIL	9.85		13.10	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	21.29		28.32	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	82.13		109.26	
	ORGANIC LIQUIDS	7.40		9.84	
	OILY SLUDGES	295.28		392.80	
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	39.71		52.83	
	DYE & PAINT SLUDGES AND RESINS	220.12		292.82	

APPENDIX V-A (CONTINUED)

SIC-CODE	WASTE GROUP	QUANTITY (TONS, 1986)	TOTALS (1986)	QUANTITY (TONS, 2000)	TOTALS (2000)
	METAL-CONTAINING SLUDGES	77.56		103.18	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	150.91		200.75	
	CYANIDE & METAL LIQUIDS	10.33		13.74	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	493.38		656.32	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	257.39		342.39	
		Total:	1665.35	Total:	2215.35
35	WASTE OIL	343.18		754.15	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	1184.54		2603.05	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	3716.39		8166.83	
	ORGANIC LIQUIDS	7793.51		17126.38	
	PESTICIDES	0.08		0.18	
	DIOXINS	8.22		18.06	
	OILY SLUDGES	1870.36		4110.15	
	HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	2.22		4.88	
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	671.35		1475.30	
	DYE & PAINT SLUDGES AND RESINS	44.58		97.97	
	METAL-CONTAINING SLUDGES	2215.70		4869.04	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	1705.64		3748.18	
	CYANIDE & METAL LIQUIDS	7.66		16.83	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	929.25		2042.05	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC SLUDGES	14.82		32.57	
	SOIL	718.43		0.00	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	1045.58		2297.67	
		Total:	22271.56	Total:	47363.29
36	WASTE OIL	131.69		198.77	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	248.82		375.55	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	1791.00		2703.24	
	ORGANIC LIQUIDS	328.00		495.07	
	DIOXINS	23.43		35.37	
	OILY SLUDGES	216.22		326.35	
	HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	44.38		66.99	
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	285.03		430.21	
	DYE & PAINT SLUDGES AND RESINS	10.92		16.49	
	METAL-CONTAINING SLUDGES	532.27		803.38	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	4546.64		6862.46	
	CYANIDE & METAL LIQUIDS	0.89		1.34	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	3228.26		4872.57	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC SLUDGES	1081.03		1631.65	
	SOIL	411.56		0.00	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	1537.97		2321.34	
		Total:	14418.11	Total:	21140.78
37	WASTE OIL	1886.71		1847.92	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	88.39		86.57	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	103.67		101.53	
	ORGANIC LIQUIDS	313.96		307.50	
	DIOXINS	61.77		60.50	
	OILY SLUDGES	12.65		12.39	
	HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	8.14		7.98	
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	186.33		182.50	
	DYE & PAINT SLUDGES AND RESINS	842.60		825.28	

APPENDIX V-A (CONTINUED)

SIC-CODE	WASTE GROUP	QUANTITY (TONS, 1986)	TOTALS (1986)	QUANTITY (TONS, 2000)	TOTALS (2000)
	METAL-CONTAINING SLUDGES	1036.56		1015.25	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	1182.11		1157.81	
	CYANIDE & METAL LIQUIDS	16.73		16.39	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	625.02		612.17	
	SOIL	931.74		0.00	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	619.22		606.49	
	Total:		7915.60		6840.28
38	WASTE OIL	34.57		97.40	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	35.35		99.59	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	65.25		183.83	
	ORGANIC LIQUIDS	6.57		18.51	
	DIOXINS	0.48		1.35	
	OILY SLUDGES	18.87		53.16	
	HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	3.73		10.51	
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	68.07		191.78	
	DYE & PAINT SLUDGES AND RESINS	25.48		71.79	
	METAL-CONTAINING SLUDGES	43.81		123.43	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	128.82		362.92	
	CYANIDE & METAL LIQUIDS	0.44		1.24	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	69.50		195.82	
	SOIL	6.77		0.00	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	90.23		254.20	
	Total:		597.94		1665.53
39	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	0.89		2.51	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	0.22		0.62	
	METAL-CONTAINING SLUDGES	1.40		3.94	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	0.22		0.62	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	1.80		5.07	
	Total:		4.53		12.76
42	WASTE OIL	18.17		35.53	
	ORGANIC LIQUIDS	60.46		118.23	
	OILY SLUDGES	3.28		6.42	
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	17.09		33.42	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	14.67		28.69	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	16.68		32.62	
	SOIL	0.84		0.00	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	0.44		0.86	
	Total:		131.63		255.77
43	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	0.44		0.50	
	ORGANIC LIQUIDS	0.22		0.25	
	OILY SLUDGES	0.22		0.25	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	0.09		0.10	
	Total:		0.97		1.10
44	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	1.81		4.37	
	Total:		1.81		4.37
45	OILY SLUDGES	10.07		24.35	
	Total:		10.07		24.35
46	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	80.93		195.70	
	Total:		80.93		195.70
48	WASTE OIL	10.42		14.66	

APPENDIX V-A (CONTINUED)

SIC-CODE	WASTE GROUP	QUANTITY (TONS, 1986)	TOTALS (1986)	QUANTITY (TONS, 2000)	TOTALS (2000)
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	2.54		3.57	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	0.97		1.36	
	ORGANIC LIQUIDS	3.34		4.70	
	OILY SLUDGES	0.72		1.01	
	HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	0.48		0.68	
	DYE & PAINT SLUDGES AND RESINS	1.22		1.72	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	41.37		58.22	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	114.76		0.00	
	Total:		175.82	Total:	85.92
49	WASTE OIL	3454.38		4167.17	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	28.58		34.48	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	1652.15		1993.06	
	ORGANIC LIQUIDS	47.26		57.01	
	PESTICIDES	10.28		12.40	
	DIOXINS	304.00		366.73	
	OILY SLUDGES	1491.01		1798.67	
	HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	283.19		341.62	
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	506.21		610.66	
	DYE & PAINT SLUDGES AND RESINS	96.23		116.08	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	3736.93		4508.02	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	690.71		833.25	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC SLUDGES	14.59		17.60	
	SOIL	63.92		0.00	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	1516.05		1828.89	
	Total:		13895.49	Total:	16685.64
50	WASTE OIL	5.44		9.82	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	3.35		6.04	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	3.97		7.16	
	OILY SLUDGES	1.75		3.16	
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	25.46		45.93	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	0.01		0.02	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	0.46		0.83	
	SOIL	371.57		0.00	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	341.92		0.00	
	Total:		753.93	Total:	72.96
31	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	229.15		413.36	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	58.90		106.24	
	PESTICIDES	2.98		5.38	
	HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	40.18		72.48	
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	13.13		23.68	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	14.21		25.63	
	SOIL	1.20		0.00	
	Total:		359.75	Total:	646.77
52	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	0.38		0.52	
	Total:		0.38	Total:	0.52
55	WASTE OIL	8.41		11.52	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	1.11		1.52	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	157.64		215.88	
	ORGANIC LIQUIDS	8.20		11.23	
	OILY SLUDGES	36.27		49.67	

APPENDIX V-A (CONTINUED)

SIC-CODE	WASTE GROUP	QUANTITY (TONS, 1986)	TOTALS (1986)	QUANTITY (TONS, 2000)	TOTALS (2000)
	HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	7.08		9.70	
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	18.11		24.80	
	SOIL	257.64		0.00	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	5.89		8.07	
	Total:		500.35	Total:	332.39
57	WASTE OIL	0.25		0.34	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	1.43		1.96	
	ORGANIC LIQUIDS	0.05		0.07	
	OILY SLUDGES	1.20		1.64	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	1.43		1.96	
	Total:		4.36	Total:	5.97
67	WASTE OIL	1.35		2.15	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	0.80		1.27	
	HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	0.30		0.48	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	0.35		0.56	
	Total:		2.80	Total:	4.46
72	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	0.63		0.85	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	8.34		11.29	
	Total:		8.97	Total:	12.14
73	WASTE OIL	104.83		217.28	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	114.76		237.86	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	2798.21		5799.87	
	ORGANIC LIQUIDS	41.35		85.71	
	PESTICIDES	0.02		0.04	
	DIOXINS	33.02		68.44	
	OILY SLUDGES	40.44		83.83	
	HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	3.93		8.14	
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	10.98		22.76	
	DYE & PAINT SLUDGES AND RESINS	4.95		10.26	
	METAL-CONTAINING SLUDGES	0.12		0.25	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	85.08		176.34	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	7.24		15.02	
	SOIL	96.71		0.00	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	623.39		1292.10	
	Total:		3965.03	Total:	8017.90
75	WASTE OIL	4.24		5.74	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	1.33		1.80	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	69.24		93.74	
	OILY SLUDGES	8.52		11.53	
	HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	6.66		9.02	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	7.50		10.15	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	4.64		6.28	
	Total:		102.13	Total:	138.26
76	WASTE OIL	8.34		11.29	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	15.41		20.86	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	391.02		529.38	
	DIOXINS	199.52		270.12	
	OILY SLUDGES	7.15		9.68	
	HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	0.41		0.56	
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	5.02		6.80	

APPENDIX V-A (CONTINUED)

SIC-CODE	WASTE GROUP	QUANTITY (TONS, 1986)	TOTALS (1986)	QUANTITY (TONS, 2000)	TOTALS (2000)
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	1.83		2.48	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	0.43		0.58	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	0.40		0.00	
	Total:		629.53	Total:	851.75
79	ORGANIC LIQUIDS	0.05		0.07	
	OILY SLUDGES	5.85		8.44	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	0.00		0.00	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	102.74		148.23	
	Total:		108.64	Total:	156.74
80	WASTE OIL	0.22		0.32	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	2.37		3.45	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	2.01		2.93	
	OILY SLUDGES	0.10		0.15	
	DYE & PAINT SLUDGES AND RESINS	2.38		3.47	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	2.31		3.37	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	3.05		4.44	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	74.43		108.43	
	Total:		86.87	Total:	126.56
82	WASTE OIL	33.73		50.20	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	1.76		2.62	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	16.27		24.21	
	ORGANIC LIQUIDS	1.06		1.58	
	DIOXINS	19.75		29.39	
	OILY SLUDGES	30.14		44.85	
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	3.54		5.27	
	DYE & PAINT SLUDGES AND RESINS	1.47		2.19	
	CYANIDE & METAL LIQUIDS	0.04		0.06	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	6.67		9.93	
	SOIL	0.60		0.00	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	110.07		163.82	
	Total:		225.10	Total:	334.12
83	SOIL	1.10		0.00	
	Total:		1.10	Total:	0.00
84	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	1.68		0.00	
	Total:		1.68	Total:	0.00
86	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	0.90		1.34	
	Total:		0.90	Total:	1.34
89	WASTE OIL	13.65		28.29	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	0.00		0.00	
	Total:		13.65	Total:	28.29
91	WASTE OIL	52.32		59.62	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	33.52		38.20	
	PESTICIDES	0.49		0.56	
	OILY SLUDGES	34.95		39.83	
	HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	14.59		16.62	
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	58.22		66.34	
	SOIL	6.47		0.00	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	28.91		0.00	
	Total:		229.47	Total:	221.17
92	WASTE OIL	0.44		0.50	

APPENDIX V-A (CONTINUED)

SIC-CODE	WASTE GROUP	QUANTITY (TONS, 1986)	TOTALS (1986)	QUANTITY (TONS, 2000)	TOTALS (2000)
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	1.10		1.25	
	Total:		1.54	Total:	1.75
94	WASTE OIL	0.20		0.23	
	ORGANIC LIQUIDS	1.02		1.17	
	OILY SLUDGES	5.98		6.84	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	5.05		5.78	
	SOIL	0.25		0.00	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	2.64		3.02	
	Total:		15.14	Total:	17.04
96	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	0.40		0.46	
	Total:		0.40	Total:	0.46
97	WASTE OIL	23.01		26.22	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	0.16		0.18	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	48.69		55.48	
	DIOXINS	2.24		2.55	
	OILY SLUDGES	2.75		3.13	
	DYE & PAINT SLUDGES AND RESINS	4.47		5.09	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	5.25		0.00	
	Total:		86.57	Total:	92.65
99	WASTE OIL	43.68		43.68	
	HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	8.62		8.62	
	NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	65.93		65.93	
	ORGANIC LIQUIDS	11.31		11.31	
	OILY SLUDGES	17.54		17.54	
	HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	7.92		7.92	
	NON-HALOGEN ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	112.18		112.18	
	DYE & PAINT SLUDGES AND RESINS	27.85		27.85	
	METAL-CONTAINING SLUDGES	142.93		142.93	
	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	980.68		980.68	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	293.13		293.13	
	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC SLUDGES	13.31		13.31	
	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	183.37		183.37	
	Total:		1908.45	Total:	1908.45

APPENDIX V-B

ABAG GROWTH MULTIPLIERS BY SIC AND INDUSTRIAL SECTOR YEAR 2000, SANTA CLARA COUNTY

<u>Sector</u>	<u>SIC Code</u>	<u>Multiplier</u>
1	01-09	1.228
2	10-14	0.755
3	15-17	1.204
5	20-21	0.701
6	22-23	1.523
7	24-26	1.677
8	27	1.812
9	28	1.505
10	29	1.497
11	30-31	1.232
12	32	1.249
13	33	1.174
14	34	1.330
15	35	2.198
16	36	1.509
17	37	0.979
18	38-39	2.817
19	40-41, 44-47	2.418
20	42	1.956
21	48	1.407
22	49	1.206
23	50-51	1.804
24	52-59	1.369
25	60-67	1.589
26	70	1.737
27	72, 75-76	1.354
28	73, 81, 89	2.073
29	78-79	1.443
30	80	1.457
31	82-84, 86	1.488
32	90-97, 43	1.140
0	99	1.000

Note: A fuller description of the ABAG Forecasting Technique can be found in the Appendix to "The San Francisco Bay Area Regional Hazardous Waste Management Plan", March 1988, Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG).

Source: ABAG

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

The Standard Industrial Classification was developed for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which engaged; for purposes of facilitating the collection, tabulation, presentation, and analysis of data relating to establishments; and for promoting uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data collected by various agencies of the United States Government, State agencies, trade associations, and private research organizations.

The Classification is intended to cover the entire field of economic activities: agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; mining; construction; manufacturing; transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; services; and government. Each establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its major activity, which is determined by the product or group of products produced or handled, or services rendered. The structure of the Classification makes it possible to classify establishments by industry on a two-digit, a three-digit, or a four-digit basis, according to the degree of detail in information which may be needed.

Listed below are the Standard Industrial Classification Codes. For further information on SIC codes re "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" which was prepared by the U.S. Office of Statistical Standards.

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing

1. Agriculture production - crops
2. Agriculture production - livestock
7. Agriculture services
8. Forestry
9. Fishing, hunting, and trapping

Mining

10. Metal mining
11. Anthracite mining
12. Bituminous coal and lignite mining
13. Oil and gas extraction
14. Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels.

Construction

15. Building construction - general contractors and operative builders
16. Construction other than building construction - general contractors
17. Construction - special trade contractors

Manufacturing

20. Food and kindred production
21. Tobacco manufactures
22. Textile mil products
23. Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials
24. Lumber and wood products, except furniture
25. Furniture and fixtures
26. Paper and allied products
27. Printing publishing, and allied industries
28. Chemical and allied products
29. Petroleum refining and related industries
30. Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
31. Leather and leather products
32. Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
33. Primary metal industries
34. Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment
35. Machinery, except electrical
36. Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies
37. Transportation equipment
38. Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks
39. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

Transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services

40. Railroad transportation
41. Local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation
42. Motor freight transportation and warehousing
43. U.S. Postal Service
44. Water transportation
45. Transportation by air
46. Pipe lines, except natural gas
47. Transportation services
48. Communication
49. Electric, gas and sanitary services

Wholesale trade

50. Wholesale trade - durable goods
51. Wholesale trade - nondurable goods

Retail trade

- 52. Building materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers
- 53. General merchandise stores
- 54. Food stores
- 55. Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations
- 56. Apparel and accessory stores
- 57. Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores
- 58. Eating and drinking places
- 59. Miscellaneous retail

Finance, insurance, and real estate

- 60. Banking
- 61. Credit agencies other than banks
- 62. Security and commodity brokers, dealers, exchanges, and services
- 63. Insurance
- 64. Insurance agents, brokers, and service
- 65. Real estate
- 66. Combinations of real estate, insurance, loans, law offices
- 67. Holding and other investment offices

Services

- 70. Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places
- 72. Personal services
- 73. Business services
- 75. Automotive repair, services, and garages
- 76. Miscellaneous repair services
- 78. Motion pictures
- 79. Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures
- 80. Health services
- 81. Legal services
- 82. Education services
- 83. Social services
- 84. Museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological gardens
- 86. Membership organizations
- 88. Private households
- 89. Miscellaneous services

Public administration

- 91. Executive, legislative, and general government, except finance
- 92. Justice, public order, and safety
- 93. Public finance, taxation, and monetary policy
- 94. Administration of human resources programs
- 95. Administration of environmental quality and housing programs
- 96. Administration of economic programs
- 97. National security and international affairs

Nonclassifiable establishments

- 99. Nonclassifiable establishments

APPENDIX VI - A

STATE AND FEDERAL LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS

CALIFORNIA LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTION PROGRAM

The State's Land Disposal Restriction Program was initiated in December 1982 when the Department adopted regulations specifying a schedule of land disposal restrictions for specific hazardous wastes to be implemented, contingent upon the availability of alternative treatment and/or recycling capacity in the State. During the ensuing four years, five of the restrictions were implemented as shown below. The restrictions for solid halogenated organics were postponed until July 8, 1987, due to a lack of treatment capacity in California. This date is in concert with the HSWA Amendments of 1984, that mandate a federal land disposal restriction program to be implemented nationwide. SB 509 of 1985 (Carpenter) and SB 1500 of 1986 (Roberti) expanded the California land disposal restriction program and set a number of deadlines for future restriction of hazardous waste from land disposal. The ultimate deadline for the restriction of land disposal of untreated hazardous wastes in California is May 1990.

CALIFORNIA LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS

WASTE RESTRICTED

Liquids containing free cyanides at concentration greater than or equal to 1000 mg/l.

Liquid hazardous wastes containing the following dissolved metals (or elements) or compounds of these metals (or elements) at concentration greater than or equal to those specified below:

Thallium and/or compounds (as Th)	130 mg/l
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Liquid hazardous wastes having a pH less than or equal to two (2.0).

Liquid hazardous wastes containing polychlorinated biphenyls at concentrations greater than or equal to 50 mg/l.

Liquid hazardous wastes containing halogenated organic compounds in total concentrations greater than or equal to 1,000 mg/kg.

July 8, 1987	Solid hazardous wastes containing halogenated organic compounds in total concentrations greater than or equal to 1,000 mg/kg.
January 1, 1988	Waste with heat value of 3000 BTU/lb or more. (SB 509)
January 1, 1990	Waste with volatile organic concentration 1-7% to be set by the Department. (SB 509)
May 8, 1990	Deadline for land disposal of untreated hazardous wastes. (SB 1500)

FEDERAL LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS

Section 3004 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA), prohibits the continued placement of RCRA-regulated hazardous wastes in or on the land, including placement in landfills, land treatment areas, waste piles, and surface impoundments (with certain exceptions for surface impoundments used for the treatment of hazardous wastes). The amendments specify dates by which these prohibitions are to take effect for specific hazardous wastes. However, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) may extend these effective dates for up to 2 years nationwide, if they determine that there is insufficient capacity. The statute requires EPA to set "levels or methods of treatment, if any, which substantially diminish the toxicity of the waste...so that short-and long-term threats to human health and the environment are minimized." After the effective date of a prohibition, wastes may be land disposed in Subtitle C facilities if they comply with treatment standards under 3004 (m) or the Agency has approved a site-specific petition demonstrating, to a reasonable degree of certainty, that there will be no migration from the disposal unit for as long as the waste remains hazardous. The Agency first proposed a rule to implement these congressional requirements on January 14, 1986, (51 FR 1602-1766). The final rule was published on November 7, 1986 (51 FR 40571-40640).

FEDERAL LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS SCHEDULE:

DATEWASTE RESTRICTED

May 8, 1985

Bulk liquids in landfills; even if absorbents have been added.

November 8, 1986

Solvent Waste - Twenty-seven commonly used organic solvents and solvent mixtures which resulted from use of solvent with 10 percent or more of solvent material. These solvents are listed as EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F001, F002, F003, F004, and F005. This listing doesn't include solvents used as chemical intermediaries in manufacturing processes. The solvents include both spent halogenated, non-halogenated solvents, and still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents. TABLE 1 explains the EPA extensions granted certain generator or categories of the solvent wastes. TABLE 2 shows the technology based treatment levels for each restricted solvent above which land disposal (except by injection well) is prohibited.

Note: Lab packs containing these solvents are also subject to the prohibition.

July 8, 1987

"The California List" - Proposed rule expected by December 1986.

August 8, 1988

First third of all RCRA listed waste.
Decision on underground injection.
Clean up wastes subject to restrictions.

November 8, 1988 Dioxin containing wastes - These dioxin containing wastes are listed in EPA categories F020 to F028. These categories include the wastes from manufacturing of these materials:

trichlorophenol
tetrachlorophenol
pentachlorophenol
tetrachlorobenzene
pentachlorobenzene
hexachlorobenzene

All solvent wastes which received categorical extensions from November 8, 1986 date.

June 8, 1989 Second third of all RCRA listed waste.

May 8, 1990 Last third of all RCRA listed waste (see attached lists for details)

TABLE 1

FEDERAL LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS FOR SOLVENTS CATEGORICAL EXTENSIONS

Solvent wastes that meet any one of the following criteria are subject to an extension and will not be restricted from land disposal until November 8, 1988. The criteria are:

1. The generator of the solvent waste is a small quantity generator of 100-1000 kilograms of hazardous waste per month.
2. The solvent waste is generated from any remedial or response action taken under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) or any corrective action taken under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA).
3. The solvent waste is a solvent-water mixture containing less than 1 percent total F001-F005 solvent constituents of containing less than 1 percent total organic carbon.
4. The solvent waste is a solvent-inorganic sludge mixture or a solvent contaminated soil (non-CERCLA or RCRA corrective action) containing less than 1 percent total F001-F005 solvents constituents.

EPA will also entertain exemption requests on a case-by-case basis.

MOBILE OR TRANSPORTABLE TREATMENT UNIT INFORMATION

In an effort to streamline the permitting process for the use of mobile or transportable treatment units, the Department of Health Services has established a list of treatment processes and waste streams which can be "permitted-by-rule" or automatically in accordance with standards which have been established by DHS. These standards now appear in Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 30, Article 11 and Title 26, Division 22 of the California Code of Regulations. The DHS standards follow:

66747. List of approved Treatment Processes, Influent Waste Streams, and Effluent Standards.

(a) The following processes are approved for use by Transportable Treatment Units (TTU) deemed to have permits by rule pursuant to Section 66392(d) to treat wastes listed under Subsection (b), if the effluent discharged from these processes is managed in accordance with the standards set forth in Subsection (c):

(1) A filtration process which separates particulate matter from a fluid by passing the fluid through a porous medium that will not pass the particulates.

(2) A dewatering process which removes water from a waste.

(3) A phase separation process which separates solid and/or liquid phases from wastes using a centrifuge, tanks, or containers, but excluding super critical fluid extraction and the use of pressure vessels.

A. A phase is a portion of a liquid or solid that is homogeneous throughout, has definable boundaries, and can be separated physically from other phases.

- (4) An elementary neutralization process which neutralizes wastes that are determined to be hazardous solely because they exhibit the corrosivity characteristics defined in Article 11 Section 66708 of this chapter, or are designated as corrosive in Article 9 Section 66680 of this chapter.
- (5) An evaporation process which physically separates liquids from dissolved, suspended, or semi-solid wastes by converting a liquid to a vapor by adding latent heat, and capturing and condensing the vapor so that no discharges are released to air.
- (6) A drying process which physically separates water by evaporation from dissolved, suspended, or semi-solid wastes. This process is limited to separations which only vaporize water and where the water is captured and condensed so that no discharges are released to the air.
- (7) A size reduction process which reduces the volume of waste by grinding, shredding, crushing, or similar processes.
- (8) Absorption into non-reactive media.
- (9) Adsorption onto non-reactive media.
- (10) A precipitation process which produces a separable solid phase within a liquid medium.
- (b) The following influent hazardous wastes are approved for treatment by TTU's as provided in Section 66392(d) provided that the treatment of the waste is not regulated under the Resource Conservation Recovery Act and regulations adopted pursuant thereto.
- (1) Aqueous solutions with metals.

- (2) Aqueous solutions with total organic residue less than 10 percent and/or volatile organic compounds less than 1 percent.
 - (3) Metals sludge, metals dust and machining waste.
 - (4) Waste oil and mixed oils.
 - (5) Oil/water separation sludge.
 - (6) Alum and gypsum sludge.
 - (7) Lime sludge.
 - (8) Phosphate sludge.
 - (9) Sulfur sludge.
 - (10) Special wastes as listed in Section 66740.
 - (11) Acid or alkaline wastes meeting corrosivity criteria as defined in Section 66708.
- c) Wastes treated by TTU's shall not contain any Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances listed in Section 66699 at concentrations greater than the STLC and TTLC values as determined by procedures specified in Section 66700. Cyanide and sulfide shall not be present are excluded in any concentration in any wastestreams to be treated. Effluent from TTUs must meet the following standards:
- (1) Discharges to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) must meet all applicable pretreatment requirements.

- (2) Discharges to a POTW shall not contain Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances at concentrations greater than either the STLC or TTLC values specified in Section 66699 unless approved in writing by the POTW.
- (3) Discharges not directed to a POTW shall be handled as a hazardous waste unless the TTU operator establishes that the discharges are nonhazardous consistent with the provisions of Section 66305.
- (d) Hazardous wastes generated by a TTU shall be subject to the requirements of this chapter, and shall be the responsibility of the generator of the waste treated.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 208, Health and Safety Code.

Reference: Sections 25150 and 25200.2, Health and Safety Code.

CSAC MODEL HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN LANGUAGE

POLICY STATEMENT

The county and its cities will act to provide for the safe, effective management of hazardous wastes generated within the county. New off-site hazardous waste management facilities shall be primarily limited to a scale necessary to meet the hazardous waste management needs of this county: larger facilities may be permitted in accordance with agreements reached between this county and other jurisdictions or upon determination of the local governing body that the project needs local planning criteria and serves public needs. The "fair share principle", as defined below, will guide the county's efforts to provide for the management of hazardous wastes generated within the county.

The county and its cities recognize their collective responsibility to cooperate with other governments in the region and the state in planning for the effective management of hazardous wastes generated in the region and the state in accordance with the hazardous waste management hierarchy. Sound hazardous waste management planning, waste reduction efforts, and appropriate facility siting are the mutual responsibility of all governments. To this end, the county and its cities encourage multi-county and regional efforts to plan and implement alternatives to land disposal of untreated wastes and to limit the risks posed by the transportation of hazardous wastes around the state. Agreements for new facilities to provide the off-site capacity needed for hazardous waste treatment and residuals disposal should be reached among jurisdictions according to their fair share of the hazardous waste stream, each jurisdiction's environmental suitability for different types of facilities, their economic interests, and the economic viability of different types and sizes of facilities. Any privately-owned facility located in this county shall be available to serve generators from inside and outside the county.

"Fair share" denotes that each county is responsible for the disposition of its own waste; that is, responsible for its fair share of waste management. A county cannot be required to accept a facility with a capacity that significantly exceeds the county's own needs, except as provided by an

inter-jurisdictional agreement. It is recognized that waste streams in each county will probably not support an economically efficient hazardous waste facility of each type needed to handle a county's waste. Therefore, counties are encouraged to enter into inter-jurisdictional agreements to balance economic efficiency in the size of facilities and to responsibly handle their fair share of the wastes generated. If the county has approved the siting of a facility or facilities that have a capacity equal to or in excess of the county's total hazardous waste management needs, the county will have achieved its fair share of hazardous waste management facility siting and cannot be forced to accept the siting of additional facilities except as provided by an inter-jurisdictional agreement. The county recognizes that if it does not fulfill its obligations under implementation objectives 1-3, county policy with regards to the siting of facilities will be to permit the siting of environmentally appropriate facilities, otherwise consistent with the CHWMP, without regard to the fair share principle.

SITING CRITERIA

Any proposed specified hazardous waste management facility shall be consistent with the goals and policies of this plan. In particular, any proposed facility shall be consistent with the fair share principle, and with any inter-jurisdictional agreements on hazardous waste management. Local needs are to be the primary basis for this decision, along with regional commitments. Specifically, facilities are to be designed and sized primarily to meet the hazardous waste management needs of this county, or to meet the county's broader commitments under an inter-jurisdictional agreement or upon determination of the local governing body that the project meets local planning criteria and serves public needs.

IMPLEMENTATION OBJECTIVES

1. Siting Consistency: The county, and each city, shall require that all local land use decisions on siting specified hazardous waste management facilities are consistent with the goals and policies and the siting criteria contained in the CHWMP. Specifically, the county will approve the siting of an environmentally appropriate facility that is consistent with the policies of this plan and disapprove the siting of a facility that is inconsistent with plan policies or is environmentally inappropriate.

2. **County Actions:** The county will actively seek to provide its unmet hazardous waste management capacity needs through any combination of the following: waste reduction, facility siting and inter-jurisdictional agreements. If the county has not provided for its unmet hazardous waste management needs (either through waste reduction, facility siting, inter-jurisdictional agreements or any combination thereof) by February 1, 1992, the county will solicit proposals for a privately-owned hazardous waste management facility or facilities needed to manage the county's fair share of the hazardous waste stream. Proposals for hazardous waste management facilities will receive the full attention of the county planning staff and governing body. Additional planning resources will be allocated to the proposal, if necessary, to prevent excessive delays in the proposal evaluation process. The county will continue to actively seek to provide for its unmet hazardous waste management capacity needs until such time as the county has met those needs through any combination of waste reduction, facility siting or inter-jurisdictional agreements.
3. **Focus of Inter-Jurisdictional Agreement Negotiations:** The county shall enter into negotiations with other jurisdictions for the purpose of negotiating one or more inter-jurisdictional agreements for the siting of hazardous waste management facilities adequate and necessary to meet the needs of the signatory jurisdictions. Such agreements shall follow the principle of fair share and may take into account both the volumes and degree of hazard for the wastes generated that require off-site management within each participating jurisdiction, and the degree of waste reduction effort made by each participating jurisdiction.

If the siting of a particular type of hazardous waste management facility needed in this county is not environmentally appropriate or economically viable, the county shall reach an agreement with one or more other jurisdictions to facilitate the siting of a larger, environmentally appropriate and economically viable facility (or facilities) to be located elsewhere. This county and its cities, in turn, agree to actively consider and, if appropriate, to commit as part of an inter-jurisdictional agreement to approve the siting of an environmentally appropriate facility (or facilities) within its own borders designed and sized to serve the hazardous waste management needs of other jurisdictions as well as of this county.

APPENDIX VII-A

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PROGRAMS SANTA CLARA COUNTY - CALIFORNIA

CITY CONTACTS

For specific information on individual city programs, contact the household hazardous waste coordinator at the following numbers:

CITY OF CAMPBELL
(408) 866-2150

CITY OF MONTE SERENO
(408) 354-7635

CITY OF CUPERTINO
(408) 252-4505

CITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW
(415) 903-6378

CITY OF GILROY
(408) 842-5656

CITY OF PALO ALTO
(415) 496-6980

CITY OF LOS ALTOS
(415) 948-1491

CITY OF SAN JOSE
Office of Environmental Management
(408) 277-5533

TOWN OF LOS ALTOS HILLS
(415) 941-7222

CITY OF SANTA CLARA
(408) 984-3080

TOWN OF LOS GATOS
(408) 354-6820

CITY OF SARATOGA
(408) 867-3438

CITY OF MILPITAS
Fire Department
(408) 942-2386

CITY OF SUNNYVALE
(408) 730-7262

CITY OF MORGAN HILL
(408) 776-7351

COUNTY CONTACT

For information about the countywide household hazardous waste collection program please contact:

SANTA CLARA COUNTY
Environmental Health Department, Toxics Enforcement
(408) 299-6930

APPENDIX VIII-A

DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

The following description of each type of hazardous waste management facility was taken from the DHS document "Environmental Review and Hazardous Waste Management Plans".

1. Transfer and Storage Facilities

Transfer and storage facilities (TSFs) serve as collection and consolidation stations for relatively small shipments of waste. Compatible wastes are combined and stored at TSFs until the quantities become large enough to be economically shipped to a treatment or recycling facility. Transfer and storage facilities are usually located in urban/industrial areas at or near the source of waste generation. They may occasionally be located in rural areas where waste volumes from single generators are too small to justify shipping costs to a treatment or recycling center.

Hazardous wastes arrive at transfer and storage stations by rail and by vacuum, flatbed or tank trucks. The waste manifest is examined and wastes are analyzed to confirm their identity, degree of hazard and compatibility with other wastes. They are kept separated as liquids, solids and sludges according to their overall chemical characteristics. Drums may be transferred directly out of the transporting vehicle to the storage area or they may be transferred by forklift from a receiving area to the storage buildings.

Uncontainerized dry, solid hazardous waste is transferred to bins or tanks by dump truck, and, in some cases, by conveyor systems. Uncontainerized liquids, sludges, or slurries are transferred by pipe line from tank trucks to appropriate storage tanks. Wastes are subsequently transported from the transfer facility to the appropriate type of management facility.

A typical transfer station might occupy from 1 to 10 acres and have between 2 and 10 employees. Its annual waste throughput would range between 10,000 to 40,000 tons which could involve weekly incoming traffic ranging from 6 to 75 or more trucks, or 3 to 38 or more rail cars. This level of transportation activity may increase noise and congestion in the vicinity of the facility.

Overall, however, the impacts of such a facility upon the community can be expected to be minimal, given modern emissions control technologies and good management procedures. An emergency response plan would be an integral part of this facility's basic operating plan.

Visually, a typical waste transfer and storage facility will be distinguished primarily by its storage tanks, surrounded by protective dikes. In many industrial areas, these tanks and the warehouse-style truck transfer building would be visually compatible with surrounding uses.

2. Treatment (Aqueous) Facilities

Aqueous treatment processes include physical and biological processes similar to those used at municipal wastewater plants as well as newer, high tech operations such as wet air oxidation and supercritical water. Advanced aqueous treatment facilities typically employ from 15 to 40 trained workers. A large facility can treat 200,000 tons or more of liquid wastes annually. This would imply the arrival of at least 185 tanker trucks or 120 railcars every week. Smaller treatment facilities would have commensurately lower traffic volumes. A small liquid waste treatment facility might cover only 3 acres and a large one might require 30 acres. An aqueous treatment center visually resembles a typical municipal sewage treatment plant with arrays of covered tanks where the treatment processes take place.

Water contaminated with hazardous wastes arrives at a treatment facility from a transfer station, from a liquid organics recovery facility, or directly from a large waste-generating industry. Various processes are then employed to remove heavy metals, reactive ions, and organic matter. Acid and alkaline wastes undergo pretreatment in separate unloading basins. The segregated wastes are then neutralized, oxidized or reduced to precipitate metals or to detoxify selected chemicals. Treated wastewater effluent is discharged either to a sewer or to an evaporation pond. Aqueous treatment will generally produce from 10 to 50 percent residuals, mainly sludges. The sludges that are formed are sent to an incinerator, to a biological waste converter or are stabilized for subsequent land disposal.

Air pollution control equipment is used to prevent air emissions and containment facilities are designed to prevent releases of wastewater to surface or groundwater. Monitoring of air emissions and local groundwater is generally required by the facility's operations permit.

3. Recycling Facilities

Facilities for liquid organics recovery, solvent distillation and oil refining have many similarities to a small refinery or petrochemical plant. To the ordinary observer, the many storage tanks, pipelines, or distillation towers would be indistinguishable from a modern products refinery. Occasional venting of steam from distillation equipment would simply reinforce this impression.

A typical liquid organics recovery facility could occupy 1 to 10 acres. Employment would range from 15 to 60 individuals. The size of waste throughput and resulting truck or rail traffic would be roughly equivalent to that found at a typical waste transfer and storage facility.

Liquid hazardous waste containing solvents, oils, and other organics arriving at the recovery facility are analyzed at an on-site laboratory to identify those constituents valuable enough to recycle. Decisions are made regarding those components which will be reclaimed, incinerated, or converted to usable or stable residues. Solvents and oils are separated and clarified by physical processes such as decanting, distillation/condensation and filtration. Toxic vapors are destroyed by high temperature oxidation or collected on absorbents. The purified solvents and oils are stored, recycled, blended into fuels, or shipped out as industrial raw materials. Residues or sludges from the facility are incinerated, extracted for metals, or stabilized prior to

land disposal. Aqueous hazardous wastes remaining after the completion of the recovery procedures are sent to processing. The non-hazardous aqueous wastes may be sewerred.

Similar to transfer and storage facilities, good seals at flanges, valves, and fittings are relied upon to prevent emissions of harmful vapors in harmful quantities. Possible leaks or spills would be contained by dikes, drains, and basins. Detectors, alarms, and process controls monitor air emissions and water effluents. An emergency response plan is developed for the facility as for all hazardous waste management facilities. Storage tanks and transfer lines utilize vapor recovery and vacuum transfer. While there will be some emissions even with equipment properly operating, no odors, fires, or explosions are anticipated from a recovery facility. Steam plumes will be visible. Emissions will be limited to meet human health-based standards.

4. Solidification and Stabilization Facilities

Some hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled, treated, or destroyed can be solidified or stabilized. Liquid wastes and sludges can be solidified by use of special additives. Inorganic sludges can be fixed by adding lime and fly ash. Other wastes can be encapsulated in asphalt or plastic (polymer) coatings for lengthy storage with the potential for ultimate retrieval.

Any solidified waste must pass a standardized leachate test to ensure nonmigration of harmful constituents when eventually placed in a residuals repository. Monitoring of air emissions from the encapsulation process and of water effluents from a solidification tank would be necessary to maintain environmental standards. Containment of spills or leakage would be required.

A solidification facility would be seen as a large industrial building with several tall silos for storage of dry chemicals. These facilities could range in size from 1 to 10 acres and employ from 5 to 30 individuals. A wide range of waste throughput is again possible, from a low of 5,000 tons per year of material to be solidified, up to as much as 100,000 tons per year.

Transportation requirements would vary as a function of the quantities of waste actually being handled.

5. Incineration Facilities

Organic liquids and solids that cannot be reclaimed economically may be burned in incinerators. Incinerators can vary in size from a few feet square to massive structures several hundred feet long. Liquid feedstreams are filtered and solids are shredded prior to entry of the wastes into the incinerator. Some large incinerators accept intact loaded drums of liquid wastes. Satisfactory destruction efficiency requires adequate temperature, time, and turbulence. To accomplish this, hazardous waste incinerators include:

1. Well-designed primary heating and secondary after-burner injectors which can be used for liquids;
2. Rotary kilns which have the added advantage of good mixing and residence time for solid hazardous wastes; and,
3. Fluidized bed combustors and pyrolytic combustors.

Many wastes have sufficient heat from combustion to reduce the cost of incineration, thereby reducing the need for auxiliary fuel. Also, recovery of heat as process steam or by cogeneration of electricity may be feasible.

New large incinerators would likely be rotary kilns. They will resemble (or, in fact, will be) a cement kiln and, therefore, will have some obvious visual and aesthetic impacts. The tall smoke stack will be evident as will storage tanks and support buildings. Careful operation of the incinerator is mandatory. This includes good monitoring of the quality of the waste feedstreams and the stack exhaust and management of the "bottoms" residue. Spill containment and establishment of an emergency response plan must be included in the facility's management plan. Cyclone separators and electrostatic precipitators, or baghouses, may be needed to trap fly ash and aerosols to avoid their entry into the atmosphere. Scrubbers or alkaline additives may be required to limit acidic gases to acceptable levels.

Very small incinerators can be housed in buildings and may not be recognizable for what they are. Large incinerators typically require from 4 to 10 acres of land and employ from 2 to 12 individuals. A medium sized incinerator might destroy 5,000 tons of hazardous waste per year, necessitating approximately 5 truckloads of hazardous waste per week. A large incinerator could handle as much as 100,000 tons annually, which would require approximately 90 truckloads of waste per week. Incineration generally leaves about a 10 percent residue, such as slag and baghouse waste. Much of this residue will be from melted drums or other receptacles which contained the incoming wastes.

6. Residuals Repositories

A residuals repository is a long-term storage facility where the solid materials from treated hazardous waste are sent. No free liquids would be accepted. Hazardous organic wastes would have to be stabilized or encapsulated. The facility is designed and operated so as to keep the residuals as dry as is practical to prevent the formation of leachate.

A hazardous waste residuals repository would typically require from 50 to 300 acres, and would employ from 15 to 25 workers. Weekly incoming traffic associated with this type of a facility would range from 9 to 54 trucks or 5 to 27 railcars.

A repository for treated residues, as with all hazardous waste management facilities, would be sited in industrial areas outside of urban areas, in areas planned for hazardous waste management facilities, or in remote areas compatible with hazardous waste disposal. Residuals repositories would be sited only in areas meeting the geologic and other requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board for Class I waste management units for hazardous waste.

The need for a residuals repository applies only to those solid materials resulting from the treatment of hazardous wastes. Generally, the residual treatment solids will be inorganic and will be oxidized by products of various waste treatment processes. They may also have concentrations of heavy metal which may be stabilized into a relatively nonreactive form.

The residuals are solids, their organic content is low, their toxic inorganic components are relatively insoluble, and are among the most inert and least mobile wastes presented for land disposal. Thus, a properly designed residuals repository facility will minimize environmental as well as health and safety risks.

APPENDIX VIII-B

LOCAL APPROVAL PROCESS FOR SITING HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

- Step 1:** Proponent notifies the Office of Permit Assistance (OPA) and applicable City or County ("affected jurisdiction") of intention to apply for a land use permit. Notification must occur at least 90 days prior to the actual filing of the land use application. The Notice of Intent (NOI) shall contain a complete description of the nature, function and scope of the project.
- Step 2:** Upon receipt of the NOI, OPA will notify all affected state permitting agencies and local legislative bodies of the impending application.
- Step 3:** Within 90 days after receiving the NOI, OPA will convene a Pre-Application Community Meeting where the facility is proposed to discuss the nature, function and scope of the project and the procedures required in that jurisdiction for approving applications for a hazardous waste management facility project.

Upon receipt of the NOI, the affected jurisdiction is required to: 1) publish the NOI in newspaper, 2) post the NOI at affected site(s), and 3) mail a copy of the NOI to affected property owner(s). At this time, the permitting agency shall charge the applicant a fee to cover the cost of notification. In addition to notification of intention to apply for a land use permit, the Notice of Intent shall include the date, time, and place of the OPA-convened Pre-Application Meeting. To fulfill this requirement, the permitting agency should contact OPA and establish a mutually acceptable date, time and place for the meeting and arrange for the appropriate accommodations. (If an EIR is likely to be required, this meeting may also serve as a public scoping meeting for CEQA also).

- Step 4:** Within 90 days after receiving a Notice of Intent, the permitting agency shall appoint a Local Assessment Committee (LAC). (See Figure 1 for composition and duties of LAC.)
- Step 5:** The proponent completes an application for a land use permit, an Initial Study, and a risk assessment checklist with the local land use jurisdiction. At this time the normal CEQA process begins. Based on review of the completed Initial Study and risk assessment checklist, the local land use jurisdiction, in consultation with the LAC, determines whether an EIR and/or risk assessment will be required.

The local land use jurisdiction has 30 days (15 days extension possible) from the time of submittal to determine if application is complete, and to notify the applicant if it is not; this process will be repeated until the application has been determined to be complete. The affected jurisdiction must then notify OPA within 10 days of the completed application.

Step 6: Within 60 days after receiving a notice of a completed application, OPA shall convene a Post-Application meeting with State and permitting agencies, the proponent, the LAC and the public. The purpose of this meeting will be to determine issues which concern the agencies that are required to approve the project and the issues which concern the public. The meeting shall take place in the jurisdiction where the application has been filed.

At the Post-Application meeting, the affected jurisdiction will have the opportunity to identify any conditions, restrictions or mitigating measures that may be necessary; these should be consistent with the local General Plan and/or zoning ordinance and CEQA.

Step 7: The proponent and the LAC meet to establish acceptable community terms and conditions. If agreement cannot be reached, a mediator may be brought in by OPA. The cost of mediation shall be shared equally by the State through funding provided in the Local Technical Assistance Account and the proponent. (A proponent for a specified hazardous waste management facility shall pay a fee upon submission of an application, established by the Office of Permit Assistance, equal to the cost of hiring independent consultants to review the project. The Office of Permit Assistance shall deposit these fees in the Local Agency Technical Assistance Account, an account within the General Fund. Money in that account may be expended by the Office of Permit Assistance, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to make technical assistance grants to the Local Assessment Committee to enable the committee to hire an independent consultant to assist the Committee if necessary in reviewing the project and negotiating terms and conditions with the proponent).

The affected jurisdiction will provide staff support to assist the LAC.

Step 8: The LAC makes a recommendation to the decision-making body of the affected jurisdiction regarding the project and identifies issues of public concern.

The CEQA process must be completed prior to the first decision-making action.

Step 9: The Legislative body of the affected jurisdiction approves or denies the application for a land use permit based on the project's conformance with:

- The jurisdiction's General Plan and zoning in effect at the time of application;
- The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); and,
- The Hazardous Waste Management Plan (County or City) in effect at the time of application.

Step 10: Should the application be denied, the local land use decision may be appealed to the State by the applicant or an interested party. If the appeal is determined to be authorized by the Governor's Office, an appeal board shall be convened within 30 days after the appeal is authorized. The appeal is made to a seven member Appeal Board which will decide whether to uphold the local agency decision.

APPENDIX VIII-C

SITING CRITERIA

Protection of Proximate and Immobile Populations

Definition:

The distance from the active portion of any hazardous waste management facility to: (1) dwellings used as a permanent place of residence or to areas designated or zoned for residential use, and (2) facilities housing persons who cannot or should not be moved. This includes, but is not limited to, elementary, junior high and high schools, day care centers for children or senior citizens, hospitals, nursing homes, convalescent homes, jails, and facilities for the mentally ill or developmentally disabled.

Significance:

Hazardous waste management facilities should be located such that the health, safety and quality of life of nearby residents and immobile populations are not jeopardized by fugitive air emissions, fires, explosions, noise or other possible impacts. In the case of immobile populations, this precludes the need for evacuation in the event of an emergency.

Regulation:

The State of California requires by law that hazardous waste disposal facilities be located at least 2,000 feet from any place of residence (Health and Safety Code, Section 25202.5(b) and (d)).

Criteria:

A minimum buffer zone of 2,000 feet should be provided between the portion of a hazardous waste management facility where hazardous waste will be stored, treated, or disposed and an existing or planned residence or immobile population. Based on the risk assessment and an analysis of impacts, a buffer zone of greater or less than 2,000 feet may be required to protect the present and future public health, safety, and welfare.

Protection of Public Facilities

Definition:

Lands owned by Federal, State, County, or local government, or any agency or branch thereof, on which facilities used to supply local services are located or on which facilities where large congregations of people gather are located.

Significance:

Potential adverse impacts to the community due to the interruption of vital public services or potential adverse impacts to large numbers of people could occur as a result of a hazardous waste accident.

Criteria:

A minimum buffer zone of 2,000 feet should be provided between the portions of a hazardous waste management facility where hazardous waste will be stored, treated, or disposed and an existing or planned public facility. Based on the risk assessment and analysis of environmental impacts, a buffer zone of greater or less than 2,000 feet may be required to protect the present and future public health, safety, and welfare.

Capability of Emergency Services

Definition:

The extent of training and equipment of fire departments, police departments, and hospitals for handling hazardous waste emergencies.

Significance:

Hazardous waste facilities require the same type of emergency services required by heavy industrial areas to quickly respond to and remedy the effects of an accident so that workers and surrounding residents are protected.

Regulation:

The Santa Clara County Hazardous Materials Area Plan (part of the County Emergency Plan) establishes procedures for Government agencies to coordinate and provide services to protect the public health and safety and the environment in the event of a hazardous materials release.

Additional services at the facility may be required based on the types of wastes handled or the location of the facility. Facilities located in remote areas (e.g. residuals repositories) may require additional facility design features or on-site emergency services. It may be necessary for the facility operator to supplement the capabilities of local emergency services either by maintaining additional emergency response equipment on-site or by financially upgrading the local services. Any necessary additional requirement imposed on a facility operator will be determined during the permitting process for an individual facility.

Criteria:

Siting of hazardous waste management facilities will require an analysis of local emergency response capability -- including fire, police, medical and hazardous materials response personnel -- to ensure adequate protection in the event of an accident at the proposed facility. It may be necessary for the facility developer to supplement these capabilities by maintaining additional emergency response equipment and/or personnel onsite, by financially upgrading the local capabilities to provide these needed services, and/or by providing additional facility design features to limit the impact of potential accidents at the facility.

Proximity to Major Transportation Routes

Definition:

The distance along a minor route (residential street, boulevard, or undivided highway) that a truck must travel to reach the facility after leaving a major route (state or interstate divided highway).

Significance:

Public concern over the transport of hazardous waste is heightened when transport occurs over roads not constructed or intended for heavy truck traffic and/or containing many restrictions such as traffic lights, horizontal or vertical curves. Increased truck traffic, particularly on roads in commercial/residential areas used primarily by cars, may cause noise, congestion, and disruption of normal daily activities.

Regulation:

These are currently few regulations which restrict transportation routes for hazardous waste. Vehicle Code 31303 does give some authority to regulate routing. The law requires:

- The most direct state or interstate routes be used;
- The most direct (safe) route to and from the state or interstate highway be used; and
- Avoiding congested thoroughfares, places where crowds assemble, and residential areas.

Criteria:

To the maximum extent possible, hazardous waste management facilities shall be located in close proximity to major paved roads designed and constructed to accommodate heavy vehicles, with good access to divided highways or freeways. All designated routes should preclude the transport of hazardous waste on residential streets and in areas housing immobile populations.

Protection from Suspected Faults

Definition:

A fault along which surface displacement is suspected to have occurred, but has not been categorized as an active fault (movement within the past 11,000 years) by the California Department of Mines and Geology.

Significance:

The stability of a hazardous waste management facility is related to the potential for earth's movement along fault zones. Most of the County's population is located on the valley floor between the San Andreas Fault in the Santa Cruz Mountains to the west, and the Calaveras and Hayward Faults through the Diablo Range to the east. Many secondary faults related to these major fault zones are located throughout the mountain areas, with some faults extending beneath the thick alluvium underlying the valley floor. In fact, a number of communities within the County have identified areas where suspected faults may exist. To date, there has been little or no field investigation to verify the existence and extent of these faults.

A new hazardous waste management facility or one undergoing substantial modifications must demonstrate that no faults which have had displacement in Holocene time are present, or no lineations which suggest the presence of a fault (which have displacement in Holocene time) within 3,000 feet of a facility are present, based on data from one of the following [CCR, Title 22, Section 66391 (a) (11) (A) (1)]:

- a. Published geologic studies;
- b. Aerial reconnaissance of the area with a five-mile radius from the facility;
- c. An analysis of aerial photographs covering a 3,000 foot radius of the facility; and
- d. If needed to clarify the above data, a reconnaissance based on walking portions of the area within 3,000 feet of the facility.

If faults (to include lineations) which have had displacement in Holocene time are present within 3,000 feet of a facility, no faults pass within 200 feet of the portions of the facility where treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste will be conducted, based on data from a comprehensive geologic analysis of the site. Unless a site analysis is otherwise conclusive concerning the absence of faults within 200 feet from such portions of the facility, data shall be obtained from a subsurface exploration (trenching) of

the area within a distance no less than 200 feet from portions of the facility where treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste will be conducted. Such investigation shall document with supporting maps and other analyses the location of any faults found. [CCR, Title 22, Section 66391 (a) (11) (A) (2)]

Criteria:

Hazardous waste management facilities sited within 3,000 feet of a known or suspected fault, as established by the Alquist-Priolo maps of the State of California or identified in the most recently available local maps or information, shall conduct a subsurface exploration to determine that there are no active faults within 200 feet of the portions of the facility where hazardous waste will be stored, treated, or disposed.

Protection from Active Faults

Definition:

1. Active/Recent Fault: A fault along which surface displacement has occurred within the last 11,000 years (Holocene Period/post-Pleistocene).
2. Historically Active Fault: A fault along which surface displacement has occurred within the last 200 years (since written records have been kept of faulting in the Santa Clara Valley area).

Significance:

The stability of a facility is related to the potential for movement of the earth below it along fault zones. The impacts of seismic activity are of major importance in Santa Clara County. Most of the county's population is located between the San Andreas Fault to the west and the Hayward and Calaveras Faults to the east. Many secondary faults related to these major fault zones are located throughout the mountainous areas, and some faults extend beneath the thick alluvium underlying Santa Clara Valley.

Regulation:

California has enacted very specific development regulations with respect to reducing the risks to individuals and property from ground rupture and earthquake shaking. State law requires that all City and County General Plans include a Seismic Safety Element, identifying and appraising seismic hazards within their jurisdictions. In addition, the Alquist-Priolo Geological Hazard Act mandated that local jurisdictions require special geological studies to be completed before permitting the construction of structures built for human occupancy within zones encompassing potentially active faults having a high potential for ground rupture.

A new hazardous waste management facility or one undergoing substantial modifications must demonstrate that no faults which have had displacement in Holocene time are present, or no lineations which suggest the presence of a fault (which have displacement in Holocene time) within 3,000 feet of a facility are present, based on data from one of the following [CCR, Title 22, Section 66391 (a) (11) (A) (1)]:

- a. Published geologic studies;
- b. Aerial reconnaissance of the area with a five-mile radius from the facility;
- c. An analysis of aerial photographs covering a 3,000 foot radius of the facility; and

- d. If needed to clarify the above data, a reconnaissance based on walking portions of the area within 3,000 feet of the facility.

Criteria:

The portions of a hazardous waste management facility where hazardous waste will be stored, treated, or disposed shall not be located within 200 feet of an active/recent (Holocene Period) earthquake fault, as established by the Alquist-Priolo maps of the State of California or identified in the most recently available local maps or information.

Protection from Dam or Levee Failure Inundation

Definition:

The protection of areas below: (1) a dam structure (i.e. reservoir dam) which would be inundated by the flow of water in the event of dam failure, or (2) a levee structure which would be inundated by the flow of saltwater in the event of levee failure.

Significance:

Dam impoundments have the potential to create a flood hazard which would have the same or worse effects as those associated with the location of facilities in flood hazard areas. All areas directly below dams where inundation velocities could be very high and waters very deep are of particular concern. There are currently thirteen major dams in the County which provide some combination of water storage for irrigation and domestic use, water recharge to the aquifers, and flood control. In addition, there are a number of smaller dams throughout the County.

The levees holding back the waters of the San Francisco Bay were constructed for the purpose of salt evaporation. They were not engineered to be seismically safe, and can be expected to fail during a major earthquake and, depending upon the tides, may cause severe flooding after a failure.

Regulation:

Dam owners in California are required by the State Office of Emergency Services to prepare and submit dam failure inundation maps to local jurisdictions for use in local land use planning activities.

Criteria:

Residuals repositories shall not be located in areas below a dam or levee structure that would be inundated by the flow of water created if the dam or levee structure were to fail.

Storage, treatment, and incineration facilities should not be located in areas below a dam or levee structure that would be inundated by the flow of water created if the dam or levee structure were to fail. Facilities locating in such areas shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to preclude failure due to such an event.

Protection from Floodplain Areas

Definition:

Areas which are prone to inundation by floods having a 100-year return period, and by flash flooding or debris flows resulting from major storm events. Flood hazard areas are determined based on Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Maps or with local flood control districts.

Significance:

Inundation of a facility by flood waters or debris may lead to the physical transport of hazardous wastes, possibly impacting water quality and water-dependent species. In addition, flooding could interrupt the operation of any facility and could stress the leachate handling system of a residuals repository.

Regulation:

The State of California prohibits by law (Title 23, Subchapter 15, Section 2531 (c) of the California Code of Regulations (CCR)) the siting of residuals repositories in areas subject to inundation by floods with a 100-year return period.

Criteria:

Residuals repositories shall not be located in areas subject to inundation by floods having a 100-year return period or by flash flooding or major surges from storms, river flooding, or rainfall (as identified on Federal Flood Insurance Rate Maps).

Storage, treatment, and incineration facilities should not be located in areas subject to inundation by floods having a 100-year return period or by flash flooding or major surges from storms, river flooding, or rainfall (as identified on Federal Flood Insurance Rate Maps). Facilities locating in such areas shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to preclude failure due to such an event.

Protection from Unstable Slopes

Definition:

Areas having slopes of greater than 15 percent (using the County's slope density formula) which could cause structural instability to hazardous waste management facilities sited in such regions of the county.

Significance:

The containment of hazardous waste at a facility requires that it be located in a geomorphic environment which does not encourage instability by the processes of landslides and mass movement. Landslides and mass movement of earth material are common in the hillside areas of Santa Clara County, particularly in areas with steep slopes. Steep slopes can cause subsidence, which may weaken the structural integrity of the facility and result in the release of hazardous wastes.

Regulation:

The State of California prohibits the locating of new disposal facilities in areas of potential rapid geological change, including areas of landslides, mass movements, subsidence and liquefaction pursuant to Title 23, Subchapter 15, Section 2531(e) of the California Code of Regulations (CCR).

Criteria:

Hazardous waste management facilities should not be located in areas where slope exceeds 15 percent unless site-specific factors mitigate the impact of the site's slope. Facilities locating in such areas shall require appropriate land use designations.

Protection from Unstable Soils

Definition:

The relative degree to which the site will be vulnerable to the forces of gravity, such as landslide, subsidence (a sinking of the land surface following the removal of solid mineral matter or fluids (e.g. water or oil) from the subsurface), soil creep, earth flow, liquefaction (surface materials that develop liquid properties upon being physically disturbed), or any other mass movement of earth material which might cause a breach, carry wastes away from the facility, or inundate the facility.

Significance:

The containment of hazardous waste at a facility requires that it be located in a geomorphic environment which does not encourage instability by the processes of landslides and mass movement. Landslides and mass movement of earth material are common in the hillside areas of Santa Clara County. Included are areas with deep soils, groundwater saturation, bedding and jointing of rocks in the same direction, a history of landslides, and known fault zones. Unstable soils can cause subsidence, which may weaken the structural integrity of the facility and result in the release of hazardous wastes. Subsidence resulting from groundwater withdrawal has been observed in areas of the County, in some cases as much as 13 feet. Liquefaction can quickly convert soil materials to fluid masses, resulting in the lateral spreading and subsidence of surface materials, and threatening the structural integrity of the facility.

Regulation:

The State of California prohibits the locating of new disposal facilities in areas of potential rapid geological change, including landslides, mass movements, subsidence and liquefaction pursuant to Title 23, Subchapter 15, Section 2531(e) of the California Code of Regulations (CCR).

Criteria:

Residuals repositories shall not be located in areas of potential rapid geologic change (such as landslide, soil creep, earth flow, other mass movement or earth material, subsidence, or liquefaction).

Storage, treatment, and incineration facilities should not be located in areas of potential rapid geologic change (such as landslide, soil creep, earth flow, other mass movement of earth material, subsidence or liquefaction) unless the applicant demonstrates and the local jurisdiction makes a

finding that an overriding public need is served by allowing the facility to be located on the proposed site. Facilities locating in such areas shall be designed, constructed, operated and maintained to preclude failure as a result of rapid geologic change.

Protection of Watershed Areas

Definition:

Reservoir Watershed: Areas capturing rainfall for recharge into reservoirs

Critical Drainage Areas: Areas capturing rainfall for recharge into creeks and streams

Significance:

Watersheds and drainage areas provide an essential link in the county's water system by transferring rainwater to reservoirs and aquifers.

Hazardous waste management facilities located in these areas could pose risks to the county's water supply by contributing contaminated water to the watershed and natural drainage system.

Criteria:

Residuals repositories shall not be located in watershed areas tributary to any reservoirs as well as in those drainage basins supplying water to major recharge areas.

Storage, treatment and incineration facilities should not be located in watershed areas tributary to any reservoirs as well as in those drainage basins supplying water to major recharge areas. Facilities locating in such areas shall have appropriate engineered containment features, inspection measures and other environmental protection controls necessary to minimize any risks to watershed areas.

Protection of Major Groundwater Recharge Zones

Definition:

Areas of principal recharge to major regional aquifers. The term recharge refers to the transfer of water from watersheds to the aquifers. Creeks and percolation ponds located in gravelly deposits typically represent recharge areas.

Significance:

Aquifers receive their principal water supplies from areas that allow water infiltrating from the land surface to rapidly recharge the aquifer. Hazardous waste introduced into such areas may cause widespread contamination of the water supply.

Because two-thirds of the County's current water needs are supplied by local aquifers, it is important to protect this vital resource from contamination.

Regulation:

The Toxics Pits Cleanup Act prohibits the siting of new surface impoundments (toxic ponds, pits and lagoons) containing hazardous wastes within 1/2 mile of a potential source of drinking water.

Criteria:

Residuals repositories shall not be located in an area known to be, or suspected of, supplying principal recharge to a major aquifer.

Storage, treatment, and incineration facilities should not be located in areas known to be, or suspected of, supplying principal recharge to a major aquifer. Facilities located in such areas shall have appropriate engineered containment features, inspection measures, and other environmental protection controls necessary to minimize any risks to recharge areas.

Protection of Wells and Well Fields

Definition:

The area where a well or group of wells are being used for the extraction of groundwater (included are drinking water, irrigation, and remediation and monitoring wells).

Significance:

Areas that overlay or are immediately adjacent to wells and well fields may be extremely susceptible to contamination due to increased gradients and velocities caused by the extraction of large volumes of water. An increased risk is associated with locating hazardous waste management facilities close to existing production wells due to the potential of contaminated water being consumed by the public. In addition, the siting of a facility could potentially impact the use of the groundwater basin for water supply by restricting future locations of wells.

Regulation:

Toxics Pits Cleanup Act

Criteria:

Residuals repositories shall not be located within the cone of depression created by pumping a well or well field (included are drinking water, irrigation, and remediation and monitoring wells) for 90 days.

Storage, treatment, and incineration facilities should not be located within the cone of depression created by pumping a well or well field (included are drinking water, irrigation, and remediation and monitoring wells) for 90 days, unless an effective hydrological barrier to vertical flow exists.

Protection from Permeability of Strata and Soils

Definition:

The ability of geological materials at the earth's surface to infiltrate and percolate water.

Significance:

The surficial materials (strata, soils, etc.) overlying major water-bearing formation in an area provides a pathway for vertical migration of potential contaminants. Permeable geological materials can allow rapid movement of pollutants into major regional aquifers. Thick deposits of fine-grained materials with low hydraulic conductivities retard the rate of vertical percolation of pollutants to the groundwater and can aid in the detection and control of contaminants entering aquifers.

Regulation:

State law requires Class I disposal units to be immediately underlain by natural geological materials that have a permeability of not more than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec and are of sufficient thickness to prevent vertical movement of fluids (wastes and leachate) from the waste management units to waters of the strata as long as the wastes in such units pose a threat to groundwater quality (CCR, Title 23, Article 3, Section 2531(1)). Furthermore, the geological materials are required to be continuous and not interbedded with materials of great permeability.

Criteria:

Residuals repositories shall not be located in areas with a natural underlying stratum with permeability greater than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec. CCR, Title 23, Section 2510(b) and (c) allows the State Water Resources Control Board to consider alternative approaches to the 10^{-7} cm/sec soil permeability requirement for residuals repositories.

Storage, treatment, and incineration facilities should not be located on highly permeable soils or sediment. Facilities locating in such areas shall have appropriate engineered containment features, inspection measures, and other environmental protection controls provided in accordance with the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board.

Protection of Surface and Groundwater

Definition:

"Surface waters" are natural and man-made bodies which accumulate, hold, or transfer surface run-off, including lakes, streams, reservoirs, and aqueducts, etc. "Useable surface waters" are those which can be used for drinking water, agricultural, and recreational purposes.

"Groundwater" is the water held in intergranular pores, joints, or fractures within subsurface soil or rock.

Significance:

It is possible that spills and leakage from a hazardous waste management facility could enter surface waters, potentially contaminating useable water supplies.

Given the fact that groundwater provides half the county's water supply, and the relatively close proximity of major groundwater pumping zones to industrial regions, it may be necessary to implement land use and engineering control measures to ensure that groundwater remains protected from hazardous materials activities.

Hazardous waste management facilities will be subject to the requirements of the California Department of Health Services and the Environmental Protection Agency. Storage and treatment facilities using tanks and containers are required to have a containment system to ensure that leaks, spills, and precipitation can be collected and held until detected and removed.

Criteria:

Hazardous waste management facilities should not be located in areas posing a threat of contamination to useable surface water supplies or groundwater. Facilities locating in such areas shall have appropriate engineered containment features, inspection measures, and other environmental protection controls necessary to minimize any risks to surface or groundwater.

Protection of Air Quality in Non-Attainment Areas

Definition:

Areas in which one or more of the criteria air pollutants (total suspended particulates, ozone, oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, and carbon monoxide) exceeds the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and have not achieved standards required by the Federal Clean Air Act.

Significance:

Air pollution is one of Santa Clara County's most serious environmental problem. It poses a significant threat to human health and causes damage to vegetation, animals, and property. These impacts may be particularly acute in non-attainment areas. It is, therefore, important that further deterioration be prevented in such areas.

Regulation:

Federal law requires all states to implement air pollution control programs to maintain or improve existing air quality in accordance with the NAAQS. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) has the responsibility to monitor and enforce State as well as Federal air quality standards.

Criteria:

Hazardous waste management facilities should not be precluded from locating in non-attainment areas unless the risk assessment shows that emissions will significantly contribute to non-attainment of standards, that such emissions cannot be mitigated, and that the emissions from such facilities are significantly greater than those associated with the transport of hazardous waste out of the area.

Protection of Air Quality in Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Areas

Definition:

Areas which meet the national ambient air quality standards of (NAAQS) the Clean Air Act. Prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) areas are divided into three classes, each with maximum allowable increases in pollutant concentrations over baseline conditions. Class I PSD areas, the most restricted areas, include international parks, national wilderness areas exceeding 5000 acres, national memorial parks exceeding 5000 acres, national parks exceeding 6000 acres and other areas approved by the EPA administrator. All other areas are classified as Class II areas, with the exception of a few areas classified as Class III where economic growth would be too restricted under Class II restrictions.

Significance:

Air pollution poses a significant threat to human health and causes damage to vegetation, animals and property throughout much of Santa Clara County. Those areas which are in attainment with ambient air standards should be prevented from exceeding the standards of significant deterioration.

Regulation:

The prevention of a significant deterioration in the air quality of areas that are in attainment for one or more of the criteria pollutants is mandatory under the Clean Air Act amendments of 1977.

Facilities with air emissions locating adjacent to Class I PSD areas (within 10 kilometers) will require extensive review by the EPA Regional Administrator and the appropriate Federal land manager, such as the National Park Service or the U.S. Forest Service.

Criteria:

Hazardous waste management facilities shall demonstrate that air emissions can be adequately mitigated in order to be established in PSD areas.

Protection of Airport Safety Zones

Definition:

Areas designated by the Department of Defense ("Air Installation Compatible Use Zone" - AICUZ) and the Santa Clara County Airport Land Use Commission ("Safety Areas") as having the greatest potential for aircraft accidents.

Significance:

Airport Safety Zones coincide with the critical take-off and landing phases of flight, during which an aircraft may make unintentional contact with the ground outside of a runway surface.

Regulation:

Studies conducted by the Department of Defense and the Santa Clara County Airport Land Use Commission have identified the following Airport Safety Zones which can restrict certain types of land use and development:

- AICUZ Areas, designated as "CLEAR ZONE", "II-3", or "II-2", as identified in the 1976 NAS Moffett Field Study; or
- Safety Areas as designated by the Santa Clara County Airport Land Use Commission.

Criteria:

Hazardous waste management facilities shall not be located within an area designated by the United States Department of Defense or the Santa Clara County Airport Land Use Commission as having the greatest potential for aircraft accidents, generally defined as the area immediately surrounding a public or military airport, including the immediate approach and take-off paths.

Protection of Recreational, Cultural or Aesthetic Areas

Definition:

Public and private lands having local, regional, state, or national significance, value or importance as:

- Recreational areas such as parks, wild and scenic rivers, ecological preserves, trails, or other areas of recreational significance;
- Cultural areas such as historic preserves, Indian reservations or other areas of significant cultural interest; and,
- Aesthetic areas such as those with a scenic designation in state or locally adopted General Plans.

Significance:

Facilities sited in these areas could adversely impact the recreational, cultural or aesthetic value of these lands.

Criteria:

Residuals repositories shall not be located in areas having particular cultural, aesthetic, historical, or archaeological significance as identified in the applicable General Plan or in any Regional or State Plan.

Low-volume transfer and storage facilities may be allowed in areas having particular cultural, aesthetic, historical, or archaeological significance or within other designated open space identified in the applicable General Plan or in any Regional or State Plan, if necessary to handle hazardous waste generated by visitors, workers, or residents, thereof. Treatment and incineration facilities shall not be located within these areas.

Protection of Prime Agricultural Lands

Definition:

All land which qualifies as Class I or Class II in the Soil Conservation Service's Land Capability Classification (LCC).

Significance:

According to the Williamson Act (Government Code Section 51200), the land is defined as prime agricultural land if it meets one of the following criteria:

- Qualifies as Class I or Class II in the Soil Conservation Service's Land Capability Classification (LCC);
- Rates 80 through 100 in the Storie Index Rating;
- Supports livestock used for the production of food and fiber which has an annual carrying capacity of at least one animal unit per acre, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture;
- Planted with fruit or nut-bearing trees, vines, bushes, or crops which have a nonbearing period of less than five years and which normally return during the commercial bearing period at least \$200 per acre each year; or
- Produces a crop with annual gross value of not less than \$200 per acre for three of five previous years.

The first criteria designating Class I and II soils was selected as the CHWMP's definition of prime agricultural land for several reasons. First, the second criteria, which relies on the state's Storie Index Rating, is not as commonly used as the federal land capability classification system for ranking soil quality. The third criteria establishes the value of land according to its ability to support livestock, which is not the primary use for prime agricultural use in this valley. The fourth and fifth criteria value the land according to the crop's cash value. This can be misleading, since some of the most highly valued crops (grapes, for example) grow on what are considered relatively poor soils (ie, rocky hillsides, little water retention).

Soils of Santa Clara County, Soil Conservation Service, August 1968, pg. 32) provides the following broad definitions for Class I and II soils:

- **Class I:** Soils having few limitations that restrict their use.
- **Class II:** Soils having some limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require moderate conservation practices.

In Table 1 of Appendix A (pg. a3) of the *Soils of Santa Clara County*, the eight land use capability classes are defined more technically in terms of the following criteria: effective soil depth, surface soil texture, available water holding capacity, permeability, slope (stable and erodible soils), erosion, drainage, overflow, salinity, frost free season, and precipitation.

Regulation:

Under California law, prime agricultural lands may not be used for urban purposes unless an overriding public need is served.

Criteria:

Hazardous waste management facilities should not be located on prime agricultural lands, specifically areas designated by the Soil Conservation Service as Class I or Class 2 soils or designated as prime agricultural land in the applicable General Plan or in any Regional or State Plan. Facilities locating in such areas shall be allowed only if the local jurisdiction makes a finding that an overriding public need is served by allowing the facility to be located on the proposed site.

Protection of Mineral Resource Areas

Definition:

Areas where mineral deposits occur which may be suitable for commercial development or may have some outstanding scientific significance.

Significance:

Access to vital mineral resources should not be restricted by the construction of hazardous waste management facilities. The presence of a facility in close proximity to an area with mineral deposits might reduce the potential for mineral extraction.

Regulation:

The California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 requires the state geologist to classify mineral areas threatened by incompatible land uses into one of the following four mineral resource zones (MRZ) or scientific zones (SZ) :

- MRZ-1 -- Areas where adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present or where it is judged that little likelihood exists for their presence;
- MRZ-2 -- Areas where adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present or where it is judged that a high likelihood for their presence exists;
- MRZ-3 -- Areas containing mineral deposits the significance of which cannot be evaluated from available data;
- MRZ-4 -- Areas where available information is inadequate for assignment to any other MRZ; and
- SZ -- Areas containing unique or rare occurrences of rocks, minerals, or fossils that are of outstanding scientific significance.

In addition, the State Mining and Geology Board is required to designate mineral deposits of regional or statewide significance.

Criteria:

Hazardous waste management facilities shall not be sited so as to preclude extraction of mineral resource deposits that may be suitable for commercial development or hold outstanding scientific significance. Facilities shall be carefully planned so as not to prevent or restrict the preservation or use of mineral deposits in areas identified under the California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 with classifications of MRZ-2, MRZ-3, or SZ.

Protection of Wetlands

Definition:

Areas such as saltwater, freshwater, and brackish marshes, swamps, and bogs inundated by surface or groundwater with a frequency to support, under normal circumstances, a prevalence of vegetation or aquatic life that requires saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction constitute a wetland area.

Significance:

Wetlands comprise some of the most ecologically important resources in Santa Clara County. The wetland resources significantly affect air quality and the climate of the Santa Clara Valley, provide seasonal or year-round habitat for tens of thousands of birds, and provide habitat for several rare or endangered species of birds and mammals. The location of a hazardous waste facility in a wetlands area could result in the loss of critical habitats, the loss of the wetlands for groundwater recharge, and an increase in the potential for pollutant dispersal in ground and surface waters.

Regulation:

Development in wetlands areas is restricted by federal, state, and local regulations.

Criteria:

Hazardous waste management facilities shall not be located in wetland areas as defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Protection of Critical Habitats

Definition:

Areas known to be inhabited permanently or seasonally or known to be critical at any stage in the life cycle of any species of wildlife or vegetation or being considered for identification as "endangered" or "threatened" by the U.S. Department of Interior or the State of California. Such areas and species may be defined or designated in the applicable General Plan or in any Regional or State Plan.

In addition, the following classes of wildlife are to be given special protection:

- Protected species -- Species designated by the State Fish and Game Ordinance which may not be hunted, shot, or killed.
- Locally unique -- Species, or communities of species, which are not endangered on a state or national scale but which are rare or unique within the county.

Significance:

The Bay Area provides habitats to one-seventh of all the vanishing species found in California, and Santa Clara County provides one of the most abundant habitats for species in the region. Threatened and endangered species are important as biological resources because of the irreversibility of species extinction. The loss of such species would seriously interfere with the health of the ecosystem and would deter human education and research.

Criteria:

Hazardous waste management facilities shall not be located within critical habitats of endangered species, as defined or designated in the applicable General Plan or in any Regional or State Plan.

Consistency with the Goals and Policies of the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CHWMP)

Definition:

Consistency of the proposed facility with the goals and policies set forth in the Santa Clara County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CHWMP).

Significance:

The criteria are intended to reflect community concerns over protecting public health and the environment without unreasonably excluding appropriate locations for new or expanding facilities. In the absence of Santa Clara CHWMP approval by the Cities, County, and State, local land use authority to determine appropriate facility locations would be substantially weakened. This could promote greater land use control by the State.

Criteria:

Hazardous waste management facilities shall be consistent with the Goals and Policies of this CHWMP, specifically, designed and sized primarily to meet the needs of hazardous waste generators located in Santa Clara County, or to meet the County's broader commitments under any inter-jurisdictional agreements.

Consistency with the Applicable General Plan

Definition:

Consistency of the proposed facility with the long-term goals of the County and City as expressed by the General Plan and related implementing ordinances.

Significance:

"Local planning" is an on-going process of directing growth and development in accordance with previously formulated ordinances, actions, policy documents and Plans.

Regulation:

The State of California legally requires that counties and incorporated cities develop General Plans and implementing ordinances. The County General Plan should plan for the unincorporated areas in the county and adopt the incorporated provisions of City General Plans by reference. The General Plan contains general policy statements and guidelines reflecting the County's or City's long-term outlook on future growth and development.

Zoning ordinances are used as a principal means of implementing the General Plan. Each zone represents a special application of land use policies and guidelines.

Criteria:

Hazardous waste management facilities shall be located only in areas which meet all the siting criteria and are are consistent with the County General Plan and, if the facility is proposed to be located in any of the cities, the General Plan of that city. These facilities shall not be located in urban areas. An applicant may seek a General Plan amendment for a site that appears to meet all other siting criteria.

FIRST AMENDED
COUNTYWIDE COORDINATION OF TOXICS/HAZMAT
PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

I. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS STORAGE ORDINANCES (HMSOs)

A. Summary of Programs

- 11 now implemented by 9 cities, Central Fire Protection District (CFPD), and County Health Department Hazardous Materials Unit (County Health Hazmat);
- Program implementers coordinate, exchange information via Hazardous Materials Subcommittee of Santa Clara County Fire Chiefs Association (Hazmat Subcommittee);
- HMSOs authorize fee-based funding.

B. County Role/Responsibilities:

- County Health Hazmat implements County HMSO in unincorporated areas, city HMSOs in three cities, and comparable State law in one city;
- CFPD implements city HMSOs in two cities;
- Both programs participate in Hazmat Subcommittee.

C. Cities Roles/Responsibilities:

- Nine cities implement HMSOs;
- All programs participate in Hazmat Subcommittee.

II. WATERS BILL (AB 2185, 2187)

A. Summary of Program:

- Modelled in part on HMSOs;
- Contained in three pieces of legislation: AB 2185 (1985); amended in AB 2187 (1986); narrow amendments included in AB 3777 (1986 La Follette Bill);
- "Business Plans" by regulated businesses - similar to HMSO requirements but with additional provisions requiring on-site emergency response training and programs, and reporting of annual hazardous waste throughput;
- "Area Plans" for emergency response, by local governments;
- "Administering Agencies" -- County Health Hazmat in Santa Clara County;

- Public Right to Know;
- Development of inspection program;
- Development of data management system;
- Legislation authorizes program to be funded through permit fees.

B. County Roles/Responsibilities:

- Primary responsibility: County Health Hazmat designated Administering Agency (January 1986);
- Business Plans:
 - County Health Hazmat, CFPD have expanded their own HMSO programs to include Business Plan requirements (covering 6 cities plus unincorporated areas);
 - County Health Hazmat chairs working group of Hazmat Subcommittee: to ensure that all expanded HMSO/Waters Bill programs comply with Waters Bill requirements, as defined in State legislation and regulations issued by the State Office of Emergency Services (OES); to define the frequency and content of periodic information reports to County; to develop consistent implementation of Right to Know provisions; and to review status of inspection programs. Working group formed at January 6, 1987 meeting of Hazmat Subcommittee, with members from cities of Milpitas, Mountain View, Palo Alto, and Santa Clara.
- Area Plans:
 - County OES has been delegated responsibility for Area Plan development:
 - County OES chairs Area Plan Working Group, formed under sponsorship of Santa Clara County Intergovernmental Council (ICC);
 - Membership: County OES; five cities; Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition; Santa Clara County Manufacturing Group;
 - All cities submitted draft Area Plans to County OES;
 - County OES submitted draft countywide plan to State OES on December 29, 1986;
 - Working Group has continued to develop final Area Plan;
 - County OES will retain lead responsibility for required triennial reviews of Area Plan, involving cities as needed.
- Development of Waters Bill Inspection Program:
 - All HMSO programs have inspection programs in place, although frequency varies. These are being extended to cover additional

activities required for Waters Bill Business Plans;

- County Health Hazmat, through working group of Hazmat Subcommittee, will develop countywide goals for frequency of Waters Bill inspections, priorities, and timelines for completion. If appropriate, resource augmentation will be recommended.

- Development of Waters Bill Data Management System:

- This function, which is also required of Administering Agencies, is subsumed under Sec. IX, below.

- Public Right to Know:

- The Waters Bill requires that Business Plan documents be accessible to the public during normal business hours. County-led Hazmat Subcommittee will develop guidelines for public access.

- Enforcement and Penalties

- County has developed procedures to assure that fire departments are notified promptly of all releases or accidents involving hazardous materials, which are reported to County.
- County will cooperate with cities in appropriate enforcement actions, and will share any penalties received with cities in an equitable manner recognizing the involvement of each agency.

C. City Roles/Responsibilities:

- Implement Waters Bill Business Plan requirements in their jurisdictions;
- Cities have made one mailing to HMSO permittees in order to assist County Health Hazmat with implementation of La Follette Bill, Hazardous Waste MOU and Tanner Bill (see below for details). County and Cities agree to determine mutually appropriate responses for those facilities that do not respond to the data requests;
- Work with County Health Hazmat on task force of Hazmat Subcommittee working group, and implement necessary program modifications;
- Continue to cooperate with County OES in preparation and future updates of Area Plan.

D. Funding

- County agrees to pay each City which performs tasks under the Waters Bill as agent for the County, pursuant to subsection "C" above, that City's costs to perform such tasks.
- Within 60 days after receiving written notice from a participating City of that City's reasonably estimated costs to perform Waters Bill tasks, including costs of administration, County shall adopt by resolution or ordinance a fee to be paid by businesses. The fee shall be sufficient

to recover both the County's and the respective City's costs of administering the Waters Bill program.

- County by said resolution or ordinance shall delegate to each City the right to collect such County fees as an agent of the County, and to withhold from such funds collected sufficient funds to reimburse the City for its costs pursuant to paragraph 1 above. The balance of funds shall be forwarded by each City to the County.
- In the event that the County fails to adopt an appropriate fee resolution or ordinance within 60 days of receipt of City's request and documentation of estimated costs, all obligations by the requesting City to perform Waters Bill tasks on behalf of the County, pursuant to this agreement, shall, at the option of requesting City, terminate.

III. LA FOLLETTE BILL (AB 3777, 1059)

A. Summary of Program:

- To be implemented by Waters Bill "Administering Agency" -- County Health Hazmat;
- Regulates businesses storing above threshold amounts of "Acutely Hazardous Materials" (AHMs);
- Additional reporting required of businesses, through standard "Registration Form" promulgated by State OES, then submitted by all businesses using AHMs;
- Very detailed "Risk Management and Prevention Program" (RMPP) is required of all new or modified facilities, and may be required by Administering Agency of existing facilities. Administering Agency may grant exemptions;
- Includes provisions for State reimbursement of local expenditures.

B. County Role/Responsibilities:

- County has assumed responsibility for implementing the La Follette Bill;
- As Administering Agency, County Health Hazmat is developing implementation work plan. This work plan will include consideration of employee/consultant/resources needed;
- County Health Hazmat and the Office of the County Executive, in cooperation with cities, proposed cleanup language to AB 3777, which was adopted in large part in AB 1059;
- County Health Hazmat will prepare a set of initial guidelines for planning and building departments describing facilities that will be subject to La Follette Bill requirements, including RMPPs;
- County Health Hazmat is developing, in cooperation with cities and other interested parties, guidelines and criteria for deciding when to

require an RMPP from an existing facility;

- County Health Hazmat prepared a form letter and information package to be transmitted to all HMSO permittees describing new requirements for businesses handling AHMs, or generating hazardous wastes. These materials were sent directly to all businesses regulated under County's HMSO, and to other HMSO programs for mailing to their respective permittees. Businesses were directed to return the forms to County Health Hazmat, either providing requisite data or affirming that no

AHMs are stored above threshold quantities nor hazardous wastes generated;

- County Health Hazmat will conduct inspections at least every three years, as required by La Follette Bill.-- Possible coordination with cities will be pursued.
- County Health Hazmat is reviewing AB 1021 toxic gas report, and Article 80 to the 1988 Uniform Fire Code.

C. City Roles/Responsibilities:

- Cities mailed copies of County Health Hazmat's information package to their respective permittees;
- Cities transmitted to County Health Hazmat a list of all HMSO permittees, as the basis for assuring that all permittees responded to the data requests;
- Cities will inform their planning and building departments and applicants of La Follette Bill requirements, and will pursue coordination with the guidelines to be developed by County Health Hazmat regarding new and modified facilities using AHMs;
- Cities assisted County in developing proposed amendments to La Follette Bill;
- Cities will coordinate their work on any toxic gas regulatory programs (see Sec. VI below) with La Follette Bill to the extent feasible, through Fire Chiefs Association.

IV. HAZARDOUS WASTE MOU

A. Summary of Program:

- County Health Hazmat has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the State Department of Health Services (DOHS) under which the County will assume responsibility for regulating up to 2,000 generators of hazardous wastes within the County. The program would require permits and inspections;
- Implementation will be undertaken during the first quarter of 1988;
- Program will be fee-funded.

B. County Role/Responsibilities:

- County Health Hazmat will implement the MOU program;
- County Health Hazmat will prepare a work plan, to include periodic reports;
- The County-developed information package and data request to HMSO permittees (described above in Sec. III) also addressed hazardous waste throughput - the legal authority is provided by AB 3777, but the information is critical to MOU and Tanner Bill;
- County will meet with personnel from municipal waste water plants' Industrial Pretreatment Programs to explore appropriate data inputs from these programs to the MOU (and Tanner Bill) processes;
- County Health Hazmat will develop the MOU inspection program in coordination with existing city HMSO and pretreatment programs. This will include consideration of potential contractual agreements under which city personnel would provide inspections where appropriate (see Sec. X).

C. City Roles/Responsibilities:

- City assistance with County-developed mailing to HMSO permittees also provided important background data to the MOU program;
- Cities will direct Industrial Pretreatment Program personnel to meet with County Health Hazmat to discuss appropriate data exchanges;
- Cities will consider provision of inspection services to County, and the terms under which such services might be provided.

V. TANNER BILL (AB 2948, etc.)

A. Summary of Program:

- Counties will prepare a County Hazardous Waste Management plan (draft by March, 1988; final plan by October, 1988). Final plan must be approved by a majority of cities with a majority of the county population, and incorporated into General Plans. Plans are to consider present and projected generation of hazardous wastes, and create mechanisms for siting of hazardous waste treatment facilities adequate to treat all these wastes;
- Tanner Bill provides for State financial support for hazardous waste planning process.

B. County Role/Responsibilities:

- County has assumed the lead for Tanner Bill implementation. The work plan includes provisions for city participation;
- County-city cooperation in development of data regarding hazardous

waste generation, described under La Follette Bill and MOU sections, will also assist the Tanner Bill process.

C. Cities Roles/Responsibilities:

- Cities participate in the Advisory Committee mandated by Tanner Bill through 4 city members designated by the City Selection Committee;
- Cities-County cooperation in development of hazardous waste data also assist the Tanner Bill process.

VI. TOXIC GAS REGULATION

A. Summary of Program:

- The California legislative appropriated \$100,000 in 1985 (AB 1021) to the Santa Clara County Fire Chiefs Association to study problems of toxic gas storage use, to design a model regulatory program, and to recommend appropriate State legislation;
 - Fire Chiefs Association sponsored an AB 1021 Task Force to undertake program;
 - Final products were submitted to legislature and California Air Resources Board by July 1, 1987;
- Western Fire Chiefs Association modified Article 80 of the 1988 Uniform Fire Code, to provide additional controls over hazardous materials, including some toxic gases;
- Programs address detection, prevention, and control of toxic gas leaks;

B. County Role/Responsibilities:

- County has participated in review of the Task Force report to consider feasibility of local implementation.

C. Cities Role/Responsibilities:

- Cities' fire personnel were members of the AB 1021 Task Force;
- City Managers Association is reviewing the AB 1021 Task Force report, to consider the feasibility of local implementation of regulatory controls on toxic gases.

VII PROPOSITION 65

A. Summary of Local Responsibilities:

- Requires designated government employees to notify the local County Health Officer and Board of Supervisors of actual or threatened unlawful discharges of hazardous wastes "likely to cause substantial injury to the public health or safety";

- Proposition 65 contains no provisions for funding implementation of local government responsibilities.

B. County Role/Responsibilities:

- Developed procedures for County Health Department and Board of Supervisors to receive from designated governmental employees reports of discharges;
- Designated County employees required to report discharge;
- Developed procedures for notice to news media of reported discharges.

C. Cities Roles/Responsibilities:

- Designated city employees are required to report discharges.

VIII. EXPANDED PARTICIPATION IN STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION AND REGULATION-DEVELOPMENT REGARDING TOXICS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

A. Summary of Program:

- County, in cooperation with cities, has expanded participation in toxics/hazmat legislation and regulation activities at the State and Federal level. These activities are designed to influence State and Federal decisions, and to minimize inconvenient surprises to local governments in Santa Clara County. Early priorities concerned amendments to La Follette Bill, and involvement in EPA rulemaking regarding Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 ("SARA").

B. County Role/Responsibilities:

- As lead agency, County informed County lobbyists to expand their concern with toxics/hazmat bills, and improve the County capability to track legislation;
- County provides periodic summaries to cities and IGC;
- County promptly informs cities of all important developments.

C. Cities Roles/Responsibilities:

- Cities have continued existing legislative efforts, contributed information and expertise as needed, and informed County of any important developments of which cities learn independently. City of San Jose has joined County in enhancing activities.

IX. CREATION OF A COUNTYWIDE TOXICS/HAZMAT DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A. Summary of Program:

- Local, State, and Federal agencies now operate a wide range of programs designed to protect the air, water, and land from toxic contamination,

and to protect public health from toxic risks. These programs create and/or collect data, many in overlapping and/or inconsistent formats;

- To date, coordination and exchange of information among programs has been limited, but growing;
- The Waters Bill requires Administering Agencies to develop plans for data management systems -- in Santa Clara County, such as a system would involve the eleven HMSO programs in a countywide effort;
- The County and cities reviewed the feasibility of an integrated, computerized data management system to access certain critical elements of information covering toxic and hazardous materials and wastes, and determined not to pursue such a project at this time;
- A task force of personnel from County and cities and interest group representatives, is developing the format for a proposed Annual Report on the Status of Toxics Programs in Santa Clara County, which would be sponsored by IGC.

B. County Role/Responsibilities:

- Office of the County Executive has assembled and chaired a task force, including personnel from toxics/hazmat programs operating within Santa Clara County;
- County will consider support for a countywide Annual Report.

C. Cities Role/Responsibilities:

- City personnel have served on the task force.
- Cities will consider support for a countywide Annual Report.

X. COORDINATION OF INSPECTIONS

A. Summary of Program:

- By the end of 1987, local government toxics/hazmat programs include: HMSOs; Waters Bill; La Follette Bill; Hazardous Waste MOU; Industrial Pretreatment Programs. Each program includes an inspection element;
- County and cities propose to review means to minimize undue duplication of inspection efforts under these programs.

B. County and Cities Roles/Responsibilities:

- Support creation of countywide task force to investigate steps to coordinate and/or consolidate inspection programs. Participate in task force.

XI. COUNTYWIDE REVIEW OF FEE STRUCTURES FOR TOXIC/HAZMAT PROGRAMS

A. Summary of Program:

- The many toxic/hazmat programs presently are funded through a wide variety of fees and service charges on regulated businesses; and/or by expenditures of general revenues;
- The growing number of fee-based toxic/hazmat programs increases the risk that fee structures may become confusing, and may create unnecessary financial pressures;
- County and cities propose to review fee structures for toxics/hazmat programs, from time to time.

B. County Role/Responsibilities:

- San Jose and the County co-chaired a task force to review fee structures, which addressed hazmat fees.
- County staff submitted the task force's informational report to IGC.

C. Cities Roles/Responsibilities:

- Cities provided appropriate personnel to participate in the task force.

**TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

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Lockheed Missiles & Space

Phil Bobel
*Palo Alto Regional Water Quality
Control Plant*

Joe Camahort
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